

PRICE \$2 A YEAR.

1/10/1945 and a quarter of one.

Mr. McLean, of Cincinnati, is opposed to the appointment of Thurman and Bayard to any cabinet position. What would happen if McLean should refuse to let Mr. Cleveland have any cabinet at all?

This is true. The wife of a French, English, Irish, or German farmer has nothing to do at home. They do not "keep house" like the wives of American farmers. They live in the same building with their horses, hens and pigs. They never wash a floor. They never sweep. They never wash a dish. The handsome farm house off by itself, surrounded by trees and gardens, does not exist in France. French farmers always congregated in little, tumble-down villages situated about two miles apart. The roofs are moss-covered, the houses are dirty, and remind one of

months of last year 3,600 miles were constructed, or more than was completed in the same time in 1873 or in the following years up to 1879. The trouble is that we have the capacity to construct many more miles of roads than we have had two years ago. What would have been a good business then allows cause now for complaint of full times. At present prices a railroad that is needed can be constructed at such low cost as to give fair promise of dividends. This is more than can have been said in the years when a railroad building was most active.

Prescribed by Physicians.

I have prescribed Swift's Specific in many cases of Blood poisoning and as a general tonic, and it has made cures after all other remedies had failed.

R. M. STRICKLAND, M. D.,  
Cave Springs, Ga.  
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.  
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

The case of the ex-convict who murdered a woman in Maine three months ago while attempting to commit rape, and has just had his worthless life saved by him in a soft-headed jury is attracting much attention in that State. If ever there was a case where hangings seemed to be just the thing, this was one. The crime too, came under the legal definition of murder in the first degree. The way in which he escaped was probably this—the case went to the jury Saturday afternoon, any one might have guessed that the jury was one who wanted the wretch's life spared had only to hold out, and he threatened to keep the rest away from home over Sunday, to force them to yield.



# The Republican.

JANUARY 3, 1884.

## MR. RANDALL IN LOUISVILLE.

The following is the telegraphic synopsis of Mr. Randall's speech in Louisville this week on the occasion of his reception.

"We ask our readers to scan it and see if it does not sound like good Democratic doctrine. The protectionists for the sake of protection can find no comfort in the utterances of either Mr. Randall, Senator Brown or any other Democrat of consequence. The Radical party lights and interested manufacturers are the only people who advocate that iniquitous doctrine of robbery of one class for the benefit of another."

"Mr. Randall said he was overwhelmed by his reception. He proposed briefly to state his position on the subject of taxation. He held that the constitution conveyed no right to levy more taxes than necessary for the economical uses of the government. The Republican party has violated this principle. There is now two hundred millions of surplus in the treasury. He favored a repeal of the laws which produce such a surplus. All revenue should be raised by a tariff on imports. The internal revenue taxes—that remnant of war times—should be abolished. The speaker said he did not believe the constitution conferred on congress the right to levy a protective tariff for protection's sake. The duties should be so levied as to preserve the just wages of American labor, as against foreign labor. [Long applause.] Mr. Randall said he neither favored a high protective tariff, which fosters monopoly, nor free trade, which encourages direct taxation, but was for tariff with incidental protection. This was the doctrine of Jefferson and Jackson, of Madison and Wright. His position, he said, had often been misrepresented. The Chicago platform expressed his views exactly. He wanted the platform on which Grover Cleveland was elected president. [Applause.] He was not so much in love with England as to favor a policy which gave her manufacturers an advantage over our own. Mr. Randall closed with an eloquent picture of the new south. He said the recuperation of this vast section from the devastation of war was the most wonderful thing in the history of nations. He exhorted the southern people to make the most of their resources. The south is destined to exert an immense influence on the progress of the world's civilization."

Notwithstanding the depression in business, the trade of Jacksonville has been good all along, and there is not a long face or growler in town. The fact is, the country tributary to Jacksonville in point of trade is peopled by as thrifty and well-to-do people as can be found anywhere in the State. The editor of the REPUBLICAN and Mr. Walter Dean, of the extensive house of Rowan, Dean & Co., were talking of the condition of the farmers near this place, some evenings ago, and Mr. Dean mentioned one locality which included more than a dozen farmers, all near neighbors, not one of whom but was out of debt and had money laid up; and all this in a section not particularly noted for the fertility of its soil. So it is with much of the country surrounding Jacksonville, the trade of which comes to this place. One point came out in the conversation alluded to above, which had best not be omitted from this brief article, and that is, every one of the farmers named, who are out of debt and have money ahead, are men who invariably make enough gain, meat, etc., on their farms to support the farm.

The Talladega House, referring to the occasion which entitled Mr. Randall to the gratitude of the South, says Mr. Randall only did his duty in "ruling" as he did, and is entitled to no thanks. The House is a little "mixed" in its history. Mr. Blaine, and not Mr. Randall, was speaker at the time the infamous force bill was up, and Mr. Randall's service to the South, in preventing its passage, was rendered as a member of the House. It was he who, by his thorough knowledge of parliamentary tactics, was enabled to lead the filibustering Democrats and thus destroy the bill with the end of the session, in the face of the most desperate efforts of the Republican majority to pass it. Mr. Blaine was the man who did the "ruling" as Speaker on that occasion, and it is the fairest spot in his record.

The Sheffield Loan has been revived. The directors have decided to build at once a road to Birmingham, and to build a blast furnace and construct streets, water works, etc.

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## Railroad Rumor.

It is said that the necessary money for building the railroad between Jacksonville and Gadsden has been raised and that the contract will be let at once, as also contract for building the bridge at Gadsden. It is further said that the road from Gadsden to Guntersville will be pushed through at once, the necessary funds having been raised. With the prospect of the early opening of the Tennessee river to navigation by the completion of the Muscle Shoals canal, the importance of the road from here to Guntersville is greatly enhanced. To Jacksonville this road will be of the greatest benefit. Its building will most certainly induce the owners of the E. & W. road to swing down to this place, as they are already anxious to do, even in the absence of this additional railway.

We commend to our farmer friends the two articles we publish this week, entitled respectively "Farming in France" and "Perdues' Premium." Both show what high cultivation and fertilization will do, and both teach a profitable lesson, to-wit: economy in both land and labor. It is certainly cheaper to make a bale of cotton on one or two acres than on three to five, as is now the case—cheaper both as regards the amount of labor employed and the amount of fertilizers used. The great mistake our people make in farming is that they want to spread over entirely too much ground. But there it is again, an editor lecturing the farmers. Did you ever see one who didn't know all about it?

Mr. Cleveland has given notice over his own signature that he intends to obey the spirit and letter of the civil service law; but at the same time federal office holders who have distinguished themselves as partisans are made unequivocally to understand that they will have to walk the plank. He further says he will pay no attention to office seekers who come to him with self-procured recommendations. In short, Mr. Cleveland has demonstrated again the fact that he is the right man for the place he will soon occupy.

Edgar McKenzie, the son of a merchant at Riverside, on the Georgia Pacific railroad, got on a spree at Birmingham a few days ago and died from an overdose of bromide of potassium. He took three ounces at one dose and died in about three quarters of an hour after. Even one ounce taken at intervals in one day may prove fatal in extraordinary nervous conditions. From twenty grains to a dram is an ordinary dose.

Let us prophesy. This year will be a booming crop year, trade will revive, Alabama industries will take a tremendous leap forward, there will be no Legislature in session, and everybody will be happy, or ought to be. Subscribe for the REPUBLICAN and keep up with the racket.

## Letter From Texas.

Hico, Texas, Dec. 25, 1884.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: We landed safe and found plenty of grub here and at a low price, and a good place to make money. If a man has a little to start on, The Texas boys are having Christmas this morning. I have been here ten days, and have not received a paper from you yet. I will soon take the blues if I don't get one. My best wishes to all the Calhoun boys. Tell all who aim to come to Texas to call on Mr. J. L. Mattison for their tickets, for his route is a good one, and he is one of the cleverest men in Calhoun county. Hoping to read one of your papers soon. I will close. Good luck to you.

Yours truly,

JOHN J. WOODALL.

A most mournful story of female weakness comes from Athens, Ga., the unfortunate actor in which was a handsome and accomplished young lady of that town, whose name, owing to the high standing of her family, has been suppressed by the papers. It seems that her father, who is wealthy and one of the prominent men of Athens, wanted to force his daughter into a distasteful marriage. To this she rebelled, and, to avoid such an unhappy consummation, she left her father's home and took up her abode in a house of ill-fame in an adjoining city, saying that kind of prostitution would be no more sinful than to live with a man whom she did not love. She was found by friends and persuaded to return home, after having been absent only a few days.

## List of Grand and Petit Jurors for January Term of Circuit Court, to Begin January 26, 1884.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Circuit Court, Calhoun County.	
To the Sheriff of said County—Greeting:	
You are hereby commanded to summon the following named persons, qualified citizens of said county, to appear and serve as Grand Jurors at the next term of the Circuit Court of said county, to-wit: on the fourth Monday in January next, they having been regularly drawn as Grand Jurors for said term of said Court, to-wit:	
GRAND JURORS.	
John T. Pearce,	Beat No. 13
W. P. Cooper,	" " 2
D. A. Wright,	" " 12
John C. Graham,	" " 16
W. A. Coker,	" " 14
W. H. Jeffers,	" " 15
W. H. Grogan,	" " 4
W. A. Scarbrough,	" " 11
T. R. Ward,	" " 1
J. A. Weatherly,	" " 17
H. H. Boozer,	" " 7
J. A. Borden,	" " 10
John C. Boles,	" " 9
J. L. Turk,	" " 3
E. D. Meharg,	" " 6

And have you then and there this writ, with your endorsement thereon.

Witness this 26th day of December, A. D. 1884.

P. D. Ross, Clerk.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

To the Sheriff of said County—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon the following named persons, qualified citizens of said county, to appear and serve as petit jurors for the 1st week of the next term of the Circuit Court of said county, to-wit: on the 4th Monday in January next, they having been regularly drawn as petit jurors for the 1st week of said term of said court to-wit:

John L. Kershaw,	Beat No. 2
L. L. Allen,	" " 13
W. F. Boozer,	" " 8
T. H. Fincher,	" " 10
W. B. Williams,	" " 9
J. W. Killebrew,	" " 17
J. C. Hinds,	" " 4
T. M. Draper,	" " 13
A. W. Wingo,	" " 2
A. W. Knight,	" " 16
Geo. W. Landers,	" " 15
Thos. S. Nabors,	" " 1
J. L. Pruett,	" " 1
John Sellers,	" " 1
D. H. Beard,	" " 9
T. J. Hurst,	" " 15
Pearce England,	" " 14
W. B. DeArman,	" " 17
A. M. Head,	" " 6
C. S. Akridge,	" " 3
J. M. Roberts,	" " 5
W. B. Dickie,	" " 3
G. W. Nunnely,	" " 3
W. F. Farmer,	" " 3

PETIT JURORS FOR 2ND WEEK, BEING 1ST MONDAY IN FEBRUARY NEXT.

H. L. Johnson,	Beat No. 2
W. P. Anderson,	" " 10
R. F. Watson,	" " 10
G. L. Houck,	" " 11
L. C. Burton,	" " 9
James Wright,	" " 7
J. N. Nance,	" " 2
D. H. Griffin,	" " 2
J. M. Carpenter,	" " 1
James Vice,	" " 7
W. W. Neff,	" " 1
D. H. Glenn,	" " 5
J. R. Phillips,	" " 6
A. W. Grogan,	" " 12
J. R. Pollock,	" " 8
G. W. Griffith,	" " 8
W. B. Nabors,	" " 3
S. L. May,	" " 5
W. A. Read,	" " 5
B. C. Potts,	" " 14
T. S. Weaver,	" " 1
E. A. Heithner,	" " 12
F. P. Heithner,	" " 12
J. L. Nunnely,	" " 8

PETIT JURORS FOR THE THIRD WEEK, BEING THE SECOND MONDAY IN FEBRUARY.

W. E. Laney,	Beat No. 5
D. B. Johnson,	" " 7
J. F. McFarland,	" " 11
H. F. Montgomery,	" " 1
Joseph Bonds,	" " 2
E. W. Teague,	" " 13
J. M. Bolt,	" " 1
D. J. Clark,	" " 1
L. H. Vise,	" " 6
G. W. Leach,	" " 1
Jackson Starkey,	" " 1
N. J. Stephens,	" " 7
R. A. Reynolds,	" " 2
R. M. Fleet,	" " 15
Thomas Watson,	" " 11
J. A. Harris,	" " 16
L. C. Bryant,	" " 16
W. F. Owens,	" " 2
J. T. Teague,	" " 12
J. C. Nelson,	" " 6
C. W. Newton,	" " 1
P. A. Astorwood,	" " 1
W. C. Forbes,	" " 15
J. B. Burns,	" " 4

It is a notable and well-nigh incredible fact that President Arthur has never visited the state war and navy department building. It is within half square of the white house. It is the first object which meets his eye as he looks from the west window of his bedroom. It is announced that he intends to visit it, but has postponed the visit till next week. President Arthur is not the only president who has neglected to acquaint himself with the department. It has been a long time since there was in the white house a man who has taken any trouble to visit the departments, and study, even in a general way, the practical working of the departmental machinery. Our later presidents have not even thought fit to become personally acquainted with many of the most important and responsible administrative officers. They have looked upon it as undignified so to do.

## A Double Assassination.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., Dec. 31.—Last Thursday, in Christian county, Kentucky, Jacob Torian, a young man living with Mrs. Steger, and young Mr. Adeock, who was visiting the family, were brutally assassinated. Torian was sitting by a lamp reading when the assassin fired through the window, the ball entering the right side and passed through his body, causing instant death. Adeock sprang from his seat in time to receive the second shot, the ball entering above the right nipple and lodging under his shoulder, making a dangerous wound. The assassin escaped undetected. Today Luther Radford, a constable of Christian county, was arrested as the assassin. On the night of the crime Radford returned to the house and assisted in shrouding his victims. Miss Steger, and when refused, remarked to the young lady that she was refusing him to marry. Torian, and he would kill Torian. When Radford learned that Torian was engaged to another lady, his remorse betrayed his guilt. An effort was made to lynch Radford, but he was saved by the officers.

## Truth is a Satisfier.

Capt. F. Herr, a veteran journalist, on retiring from the Livingston Journal, writes the following:

And now that I have no longer a pecuniary interest in the Journal—and actuated by a desire to promote the interest of my successor—I will add a few words respecting newspaper patronage. Experience has taught me that there is a diversity of opinion on the subject. One man thinks (or seems to think) that he should pay promptly for his paper or advertisement. Another thinks that the amount due by him is so small that "any time" will do. And strange as it may appear, another seems to think that it is a matter of indifference whether he pays at all. Yet all these regard themselves as patrons of the paper; whereas only he who pays promptly is extending that kind of patronage which is essential to success. Still, all embraced in these classes of patrons expect the printer to observe faithfully his obligation to make good to the letter his promises. If, from any cause, an issue of the paper is omitted; if, through fault of his, or otherwise, there is delay in the receipt of the paper, complaint is made, and frequently those who are delinquent complain the loudest.

Another class of patrons seem to think that a newspaper is a "public institution," and should be published (at the expense of the owner) for the purpose of promoting the interests of the community, collectively and individually. If the paper is not so conducted, a frequent judgment is "lack of public spirit." In short, some "patrons" seem to think that a local newspaper is something which should be maintained by the publisher, but be ready at all times to serve any one who may have "an axe to grind." A moment's reflection should be sufficient to convince any rational man that the publication of a newspaper is a business matter, and attended with expenses as much as merchandising, or brick making, or farming, and that it is as unreasonable to ask gratuitous services of the printer as it would be to ask the merchant for a contribution of his goods, or the farmer for a portion of his produce. This is not written to give offense or in a spirit of resentment. I have alluded to facts with which long experience has made me familiar, and I hope, by calling attention to them, those who read may see the folly of expecting a free and efficient paper while necessary sustenance is withheld from it.

In 1863 Col. A. D. Straight, of Indiana, was sent from Tennessee on a raid behind the Confederate lines in Georgia with a body of Federal cavalry. Gen. N. B. Forrest soon heard of the movement, and followed him. The pursuit continued until Col. Straight was almost within sight of Rome, Ga., when Gen. Forrest pressed him so hard that he was compelled to surrender his entire command. Col. Straight promptly handed him his two pistols and sabre. These pistols were presented on the spot by Gen. Forrest to Capt. Pointer, now of Nashville, Tenn. These weapons the latter has retained ever since as highly valued mementoes of his service under Forrest. For several years past a son of Col. Straight has been engaged in business in Nashville, Tenn., with a gentleman, formerly of Forrest's command, and the latter informed Capt. Pointer that his partner was desirous of purchasing the pistols. In order to obtain them, he intended to call on them to his father, Capt. Pointer, and he would be glad to present them to the son of Col. Straight, which he at once proceeded to do. The weapons are of the old style, army pattern, and are still good for many years' service. They have the same marks found in them when surrendered to Gen. Forrest. —New Orleans Times Democrat.

The friends of Maj. Ties B. Cooper, of this place, will regret to learn that his mental and physical condition is such that it has been necessary to have a guardian appointed for him.—Tusculum Advertiser.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

The Rochester Union would like to have United States senators chosen by a direct popular vote.

It is thought that R. R. Burdick will take to lecturing. He has been offered as high as \$100 per night. He will draw.

In taking a rest from its play of "Much Ado About Nothing," congress has given the country a rest from watching its performance.

The constitution of Portugal is to be so modified that the chamber of peers shall consist of 100 life peers to be appointed by the king, and fifty peers to be elected by an indirect process.

Two more wild Dakota towns are preparing to go to war over a county seat question. Let the fierce men of Dakota be kept out of the union. There would be no living with such fellows.

David B. Hill, who, by the resignation of Cleveland, is about to become governor of New York, is making an inspection of the State institutions, in order that he may be informed of their needs.

The republican party in New York was not big enough to whip the Democrats, but was too large to boss with comfort, and hence the leaders are dividing it up into factions. This is why the democrats laugh.

On the 1st of January Daniel A. Alger, republican, will be inaugurated governor of Michigan. Alfred M. Seales, democrat, governor of North Carolina, and Simon P. Hughes, democrat, governor of Arkansas.

Some of our Pacific slope contemporaries argue that California has a claim to a cabinet appointment in view of the assumption that it was the appointment of Secretary Teller which enabled the republicans to wrest California, Oregon and Nevada from the democratic party.

The benefactor to whom the southern cotton states will owe more than to any other claimant on their gratitude, in the estimation of the St. Louis Republican, will be the man who shall persuade them to substitute farming with all that means for planting with all that it means.

M. Waddington, the French ambassador, has returned to London from France. He is instructed to advise Earl Granville to accede to the demand of Germany and Russia for membership of the Egyptian debt commission, and also to withdraw the proposal to reduce the interest on the debt. Failing an agreement between France and England, all the powers except Italy will reject the Egyptian proposals. It is reported that the British government has favored the military occupation of Egypt in the Sudan, claiming to be in demand the Italian colony of Aush Neki.

## World's Fair.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 27.—The world's fair, the result of the Spanish and Nicaraguan treaties, is now the Senate is the responsibility of a large lobby to work for and against both treaties. This lobby will increase in numbers as the session advances. The members thereof will have liberal supplies of money, and already there are unmanageable indications that they intend to indulge in lavish entertainments. They will rival each other in giving quiet dinners, extending far into the night. The city will soon be full of stories regarding the proceedings of the third house.

The lobby pushing the Nicaraguan canal project will with credit take of how improperly the advocates of other isthmian enterprises are acting, and the latter will respond with accounts of the practical use of money and bookshirts and dinners on the part of agents of De Lesseps and others.

No matter what may be the outcome of the treaties in the Senate or the House, the country is destined to be regaled from day to day with narratives of the Indian and band performances, or rivaling the corps of lobbyists. The pecuniary interests involved are enormous, and the Roman virtue of Senators and Representatives will be put to an unusually severe test.

## A Remarkable Escape.

Mrs. Geo. C. Clarke, of High Ridge, Cal., writes that she had been confined to her room for a long time with that dread disease, Consumption. The doctors said she could not escape, and she was not much longer than a few days ago when she was taken by a sudden attack of the disease, and she was found dead in her room. She was only 35 years of age, and was a very healthy and active woman. She was a member of the Methodist church, and was a very devoted and pious woman. She was a very kind and generous woman, and was very popular in her neighborhood. She was a very good mother, and was very kind to her children. She was a very good wife, and was very kind to her husband. She was a very good friend, and was very kind to her friends. She was a very good neighbor, and was very kind to her neighbors. She was a very good citizen, and was very kind to her country. She was a very good Christian, and was very kind to her church. She was a very good woman, and was very kind to all the world.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Dexter is twenty-seven years old and can trot as gamely as ever.

Fay Templeton has been overworked, and has broken down under the pressure.

It is declared that Conkling appeared in court the other day all in a suit of green, with a pink ribbon in his button-hole.

Vice President-elect Hendricks was born, baptized and bred a blue Presbyterian. Now he is senior warden at St. Paul's cathedral (Episcopal), Indianapolis.

Rev. J. O. Peck has created a buzz among the drones in the New Haven society hive by his sermon denouncing clubs, from the text, "The young man who pitched his tent toward Sodom."

Mrs. Mary C. Larabee, sister of the late President Garfield, died at Solon, Ohio, a few days ago, aged 69 years. Early in life she married an Ohio farmer, who, with three children, survives her.

Thomas A. Hendricks, patron for taxation in Indianapolis, property amounting to \$91,154, Joseph J. McDonald, \$25,000, Senator Hendricks, \$100,000, and William H. English, \$75,000.

It is said that F. T. Barnard has made a will in which he leaves \$25,000 in cash to a newspaper man. The fortune he has is probably an editor who did not speak disrespectfully of the white elephant.

## "To Remember Carleton."

A hungry, disconsolate looking small boy was leaning against the wall at the street corner, when along came a tall, raw-boned man with about four drinks in him, and said:

"Ru-buddy, do you feel bad?"

"Yes."

"Hain't got no money for Christenmas?"

"No."

"Just like me! I'm traveling on my last ten cents' worth, and I'm tired and hungry."

"I'll be glad to help you. Go on to my place and get a drink."

"No."

"I've got a little money, but I won't give it to you unless you'll go with me to my place and get a drink."

"No."

"I'll be glad to help you. Go on to my place and get a drink."

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"No."











**MARRIED.** at the residence of the bride's father Dec. 28th, 1884, by Rev. F. M. Treadaway, Mr. Joseph M. McReynolds, of Calhoun county and Miss Mattie A. Hutt, of Talladega county.

The **REPUBLICAN** extends congratulations.

Mr. Beck introduced a resolution in the Senate Monday to create a Revenue Commission to report to Congress next December what changes or modifications ought to be made in the existing tariff.

#### Death of Capt. Fry.

Capt. R. M. Fry, living near Germania, two miles above Jacksonville, died, after a short illness, Monday morning last. He was a man of great energy and a gentleman of genial and agreeable manners. Capt. Fry worked quite an extensive plantation of leased land for several years with hired labor and demonstrated the fact that farming, even under these conditions can be made to pay, where intelligent method and energy are brought to bear.

#### Advertising in the Republican Pays.

The following letter from one of our Atlanta advertisers explains itself. It is the universal testimony of our advertisers that it pays them to seek custom through our columns:

ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 1, '85.  
Mr. L. W. GRANT.

DEAR SIR:—We must thank you for the influence you have used in our favor. Our advertisement in your paper has proven a good investment.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.  
We may also state that the small advertisement inserted by Mr. J. L. Matison, headed "Hot for Texas," has sold him ninety-two tickets to that State to date. This advertisement alone has paid Mr. Matison over a thousand percent, and he is still enjoying the benefit of it. Judicious advertising in well circulated newspapers among a good class of people, like the **REPUBLICAN**, may always be counted upon to pay the advertiser handsomely.

#### Efforts to Abolish Internal Revenue Taxes.

On Monday last, the first day of the assembling of Congress after the recess, among other things, an effort was made to abolish for most part the internal revenue taxes, but failed for want of a sufficient number of supporters to suspend the rules. The vote on a suspension of the rules indicates that the bill cannot pass the present house. We give the proceedings below:

Hiscock of N. Y. moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill abolishing the internal revenue on tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, cheroots, distilled spirits used for medicinal and manufacturing purposes, special tax on dealers in tobacco and tax on liquors distilled from fruit.

Mills of Texas, demanded a second, and the motion was seconded by 56 to 75. A half hour's debate being allowed under the rules, Hiscock took the floor in support of the bill. His object, he said, was, first, to repeal all internal revenue tax on tobacco, second, to repeal the tax on distilled liquors so far as they were consumed and used in manufacturing, and in the mechanical arts; and third, to repeal the tax on brandies distilled from fruit. The bill would reduce the revenues of the Government nearly \$6,000,000.

After some discussion in which Blount of Georgia, Thompson of Kentucky, and Hewitt of New York, opposed the bill, the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was lost; yeas 77, nays 125.

Last Tuesday W. J. Brown shipped by private conveyance to his bar in Stone Mountain, Ga., a load of whisky in care of John Peters colored. When he arrived after two days travel, the whisky was missing and the man's head was beaten into a horrible state. His eyes were knocked out, his nose broken and his jaw bones shattered. The negro fled and a hundred citizens following him through the swamps, but to no avail. They tracked him six miles, but he succeeded in evading them.

The Nashville World says: that one of the Tennessee Congressmen writes in a private letter that it is pretty well settled in Washington that Barard, Garland and McDonald will be members of the new Cabinet.—*Rome Courier.*

#### NOW FOR WORK.

##### AFTER THE PLEASURES OF THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

Just Eight Weeks More of the Present Session of Congress—An Able Committee and the Labor it Has to Do—The President's New Year's Reception—The White House.

##### Correspondence of the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The congressmen are nearly all back from their holiday recreations, apparently ready to go to work with fresh vigor. More than a third of the session is gone. The remainder will be occupied almost exclusively by routine business. Little new legislation of any kind may be expected. Eight weeks from next Wednesday at noon the forty-eighth congress will expire and Grover Cleveland will be installed as president of the United States. Consequently congress is going to be very busy from this time forth. The increase of the membership of the house has perceptibly retarded the transaction of business while it has largely increased the bulk of material offered for consideration. The rules of the house seem to have been constructed with a view to the obstruction, and not the expedition of business. They are the terror of the impatient legislator, the glory and delight of the capacious objector. The slow old senate can jog along in its sleepy fashion, adjourning over every Saturday, and often over Friday and Saturday both, taking its ease, pouring out its ponderous eloquence, and all the time keep ahead of the big, noisy, feverish house despite its show of constant energy. These twin elements in our legislative system pass pretty compliments on each other when they lay aside the dignified courtesy which marks all allusions on the floor of either house to the correlative body. The senate calls the house rash, jealous, and fretful. The house retorts that the senate is ignorant, dominating, and stupid. For its special prerogatives the house is ready to fight at a moment's notice. On grave constitutional questions the senate is disposed to ignore the opinions of the popular house. The house lost patience when the senate voted that its members who were not chairmen of committees could employ secretaries and have them paid by the government. The house said it wouldn't vote a dollar for these salaries. The senate replied that it would pay its secretaries out of its own contingent fund and if the house dared to demand the right to nullify the application of that fund the senate would see that the house employees didn't get a dollar. A pretty question as to the rights of the respective houses is liable to arise in the consideration of the Spanish and Mexican treaties, the house threatening to make the point of order that these treaties affect revenue in a way that renders their ratification a stretch of senatorial prerogative. The attrition between the two bodies is constant, and though never bringing them into serious antagonism, is sufficient to check each and keep it within a conservative exercise of its functions.

##### THE HEAVY WORK.

It will be done before the 4th of March will fall mainly on the appropriations committee, and especially on that committee in the house, because from it will emanate the great budgets which are to fix governmental expenditures for the next fiscal year. Fortunately the appropriations committee of the house is an exceptionally strong one. Nearly every member of it is a man of experience, industry and ability. At its head is Mr. Randall. Next to him comes General Forney, of Alabama, and then there are Burnes of Missouri, Ellis of Louisiana, Holman of Indiana, Follett of Ohio, Hancock of Texas, and other democrats, besides Long of Massachusetts, Ryan of Kansas, and other republicans of decided strength. It is a vigorous, practical set of men, and when they agree on a bill and bring it into the house its opponents are compelled to face a terrible battery of facts and argument. The committee has been criticized for an alleged tendency toward stinginess, but if the charge had better evidence than it has it

##### Business at the South.

Baltimore Sun.  
It is a noteworthy fact that the Southern States are at present buying cheap grain and selling cotton at good prices. With the exception of sugar, the low prices now prevailing have not affected Southern products disastrously. Raw cotton has the whole world for a market. Cotton goods made in the South find ready sale in the West and Southwest, and Southern pig iron is being sold in Pittsburgh and Boston. It is not a little remarkable that the crops, manufacturing interests and railroads of the South are comparatively unaffected by the depression so acutely felt in other sections of the Union.

We wonder if Mr. Randall won't also be denounced as a "free trader" by late converts to protection in the South? In his speech at Louisville, Mr. Randall asserted that the present depressed condition of our trade was due to "over and exhaustive taxation," and in some degree to trade restrictions which ought to be swept aside. He also said that "there ought not to be collected a dollar of revenue in excess of that which is necessary to economically administer the government." This is fully as much as President Arthur has said on that subject, and Arthur is called a "free trader" therefore.—*Rome Courier.*

#### CONGRESS RESUMES.

##### A FORECAST OF COMING WEEK'S WORK.

The Interstate Bills to Occupy the Senate and the House—An Effort to be Made to Fill up the Educational Bill—The Appropriations—Other Congressional News, Etc.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—After the usual Monday call of states and territories, for the introduction of bills in the house to-morrow, individual motions to suspend the rules will be in order. Representative Collins intends to ask the house to fix a day for the consideration of the bankruptcy bill. Representative Watson will ask for the passage of the bill reported from the committee on invalid pensions, providing for the increase of the pensions of widows from \$8 to \$12 per month, and Representative Payson, for the passage of the bill restoring to public entry the lands held within the indemnity limits for benefit of railroad and wagon companies.

Tuesday has been set apart for the consideration of bills reported from the committee on military affairs, with the understanding, however, that the appropriation bills shall have preference. The pension appropriation bill, which was reported to the house prior to the holiday recess, will, in all probability, be called up for consideration on that day. The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, it is expected, will be reported from the appropriations committee the same day and called up for discussion on Wednesday.

The Indian and District of Columbia bills will probably be reported to the house during the week.

At the first opportunity, and when its discussion will not interfere with the appropriation bills, Representative Reagan will ask that the consideration of the interstate commerce bill be resumed. If the measure is disposed of before the end of the week, Representative Willis will endeavor to secure the consideration of the educational bill. It is his purpose to call up his own bill and move that the Blair bill, which has passed the senate, be substituted for it.

In the senate the interstate commerce bill has the first right of consideration, and its supporters express the opinion that it will not be set aside for anything but appropriation bills. Its consideration is likely to consume the great part and possibly all of the week. At least one of the pending treaties is expected to be reported from the foreign relations committee, and a considerable portion of the time of the senate may be spent in executive session.

Governor Cleveland is following the course in selecting his Cabinet, they say, that he took in choosing men for State positions. He is making careful inquiry about the leading men of the nation. If possible he has a chat with the various men named for office. After seeing the candidate he talks with his friends and opponents about them. Personal interviews with the candidates he holds to be the best method of ascertaining the fitness of men for official life. Mr. Oberly, chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Illinois, was visiting the Governor when suddenly he found himself being cross-questioned about this and that public man in the West. Mr. Oberly, of course, gave all the information he had concerning the ability and political standing of the men named. The conversation convinced Mr. Oberly that many Democrats will be surprised by receiving appointments to office who will not have made any effort to obtain them, and that hundreds will be disappointed who have sought the offices.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

##### Business at the South.

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#### LATEST GEORGIA ROMANCE.

An Unregistered Stranger Who Dies in an Atlanta Hotel Said to be a Man Whose Life Makes a Story.

ATLANTA, Dec. 31.—A curious train of circumstances have culminated around the death of a mysterious stranger, from asphyxiation, a few nights since. On that night a poorly dressed man, with a presence, however, that indicated better days, was given a room in Mercer's Hotel. The next morning he was found dead from the cause stated. As he had not registered and no one knew him, he was likely to go to his grave in mystery. On Saturday, however, one of the physicians created a sensation by declaring that the man was not dead, but a victim of suspended animation. To test the matter, the body was kept out of the grave until yesterday, when the fact of his death became too evident for contradiction. During the excitement thus created the odds and ends of the dead man's movements were brought together, until his identity was established and a romantic story developed.

His name was Pink Brandy, and when the war broke out he was one of the most prominent young men of Greenville, S. C. The day before the company of which he was a member marched out, he was married to a young lady who was regarded the belle of that aristocratic Carolina city. In the war he distinguished himself, lost a leg, and returned home at the surrender to rejoin his wife. For several years he lived happily with her, when he lost his fortune by dissipation and disappeared with a Pickens county maiden and lived in Alabama under the fictitious name of Brother. The story of his disgrace was not known in his old home, his disappearance having been attributed to foul play, which theory his wife humored in order to protect his name, although she knew his sin and residence. Recently Mrs. Brady came into possession of a comfortable fortune through the death of a relative. The recent husband heard of his abandoned wife's good fortune, at once deserted his paramour and family in Alabama in order to regain the old love, and it was on this trip that he came to his death in Atlanta.

##### Vanderbilt's Money Couldn't Buy It.

The New York News and Farmer of this week says: Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, living within three miles of Atlanta, remarked that Vanderbilt's fortune could not buy from her what six bottles of Swift's Specific had done for her. Her statement is as follows: For thirty-one years I have suffered almost death from that horrible disease, rheumatism. For years I was unable to do anything in keeping my domestic affairs. Last October I was induced to try Swift's Specific, and used two bottles, and was so much benefited by it that I purchased four more from Messrs. Northcutt & Johnson, which has almost entirely relieved me. I feel like a new person, and can do all my own housework. Before I took the S. S. my life was a burden, as my entire person was covered with sores, and in this miserable condition I did not care to live. I had tried every known remedy, and my case was generally regarded as incurable. I had been treated by the best physicians to no avail. I most heartily recommend Swift's Specific to the afflicted.

##### Rheumatism Twenty Years.

I have been a sufferer from rheumatism for twenty years, at times with almost intolerable pain. I had the best medical treatment, and took all sorts of remedies, but without relief. Being reduced almost to a skeleton, and not being able to walk even with crutches, I was induced to try Swift's Specific, and it acted like a charm, and I am to-day entirely relieved. Have thrown away my crutches, and am in excellent health. I believe Swift's Specific will cure the worst cases of rheumatism.

##### Rheumatism for Forty Years.

THOMAS G. GALE, Aug. 16, 1884.—I used three bottles of your Swift's Specific for a forty years' standing case of rheumatism. After taking three bottles I was able to plow. I consider it a God-send to the afflicted.

##### Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

They still have mosquitoes at New Orleans.

#### The Basic Process.

At a recent stated periods Alabama becomes excited over the prospect that Gen. Thomas, of Pennsylvania, is going to develop his 20,000 acres of mineral lands in Alabama. The present is one of those periods, and the rumor is circulating now with a positiveness that gives some promise of its being true. The report has it that Gen. Thomas is to put a million dollars in a furnace near Birmingham and the wherefore given is that he sees the time at hand when Pennsylvania iron plants, to be run at a profit, must be moved Southward. His investments in Alabama have been made with a view of being ready for such a contingency. The gratifying fact that the foremost iron maker of Pennsylvania is coming to Alabama with his capital to make cheap iron, is not the chief point of interest connected with the report concerning Gen. Thomas. But it is confidently asserted that he is to introduce the Basic Process by which steel is to be made directly from our iron ores. The process is covered by a patent which is held by a syndicate, of which Thomas is one. They bought it to suppress it and prevent an expensive change in the character of their plants which could be run at a profit with the costly method now in use. It has been plain some time that the future of the iron industry of Alabama depends on our ability to make steel from our ores and now Gen. Thomas proposes to set the whole matter at rest by entering at once on the manufacture of steel on the most extensive scale, by a process that nothing but monopoly has hitherto kept in the background. The mere prospect of it makes expectancy feverish, and with the throwing of the first shovelful of dirt on Thomas' much talked of plant, there will be such a boom in the mineral districts of Alabama as even Pennsylvania never knew.

##### Death of an Old Georgia Editor.

Charles H. C. Willingham, the third oldest editor in Georgia, died at his home in Cartersville Tuesday morning of pneumonia. Mr. Willingham went into the printing business at the age of 21 years as an apprentice to the late Hon. John R. Christy, then publishing the *Athens Watchman*. Deprived of educational advantages, he applied himself to books in leisure hours, and before his apprenticeship had expired his contributions to the press attracted attention. Emerging from his apprenticeship, he took editorial charge of a temperance paper in Atlanta, from whence he went to LaGrange, where for 17 years he published the *LaGrange Reporter*, and did the best work of his life during the days of Reconstruction, when his paper was twice suppressed, by order of the military, on account of the blows he dealt in behalf of his State. In 1878 he was invited by the late Gov. Stephens, then publishing the *Atlanta Sun*, to take the position of managing editor of that paper, which he held until its suspension. He then took editorial charge of the *Rome Courier*, and thence went to the *Cartersville Express*, and later the *Cartersville Free Press*, of which paper he was the proprietor at the time of his death.

##### AN ACT.

To amend sections 657 of the code of Alabama, and to define the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court and Justices of the Peace.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That paragraph 1 of section 657 of the code of Alabama be amended so as to read as follows:

1. To exercise original jurisdiction of all felonies and misdemeanors, and of all actions and suits at law when the matter or sum in controversy exceeds fifty dollars, and in cases of libel, slander, assault and battery and ejectment without regard to the value of the matter sued for.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That paragraph 2 of sections 757 of the code of Alabama be amended so as to read as follows:

2. Of all actions founded on any wrong or injury when the damages claimed do not exceed fifty dollars, except in cases of libel, slander, assault and battery and ejectment, they have no jurisdiction.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That paragraph 4 of section 757 of the code of Alabama be amended so as to read as follows:

4. Of all actions brought to recover specific property where the value does not exceed one hundred dollars.

Approved Dec. 12, 1884.

Official:

ELLIS PHELPS, Secretary of State.

A New York delegation has asked Gov. Cleveland to put Aaron J. Vanderpool into his cabinet as attorney-general.

#### LOST THE KEY.

A Mother in Michigan in Trouble About Her Son.

Mr. Editor:—Will you do me the kindness of publishing the following: George Maurice Turner, aged 14, left his home, Kalamazoo, Michigan, August 3. He has brown eyes, dark hair, is left-handed and slow or haking in his speech. Should any one reading this know anything of his whereabouts, please entreat him to return to Springfield, Tenn., or write to his mother, telling where he is.

Mrs. GEORGE TURNER.

715 Willard st., Kalamazoo, Mich.

##### When He Did Most Advertising.

The Chicago journal of Commerce says one of the most successful business men in Chicago said, last week, that he spent the most money for advertising when people felt poorer. "That is the time," he said. "When people read advertisements."

If they find a store advertising bargains they will leave their places and go to the newer, and the new one, if it is smart, will keep them every time. The old fashioned business man will feel that he must do things in a modern style if he wants to swim with the current.

A Memphis dispatch gives the following with reference to the shooting of Sloan by a work house guard before mentioned in the *Times*: "Sloan's wife came to him yesterday. He is not expected to live, and the sorrow of his wife is genuine and deep. She was called from the bedside of her mother who is dying with consumption. The wife is now sorrowing for a dying husband and mother. Her actions are all the more to be commended from the fact, that only a week ago she filed a bill for divorce from her husband, but his recent troubled and critical condition has brought out the true woman in her."

##### The Fate of Great Men.

From the Paris Morning News.  
An American paper says that Mr. Whitelaw Reid has refused to be a candidate for the Senate because he does not propose to share the fate of Greeley and Raymond. There is one good reason why Mr. Reid will never share the fate of Greeley and Raymond. We shall not say what that reason is, but Daniel Webster's weighed over fifty-eight ounces.

##### Now Mr. Jones, chairman of the

Republican National Committee, calls President Arthur a "free trader," because he recommends a reduction of the tariff. We only notice it to show just what the protectionists mean when they call tariff reform Democrats "free traders." They apply the term to any man who favors any reduction of protective duties.—*Rome Courier.*

##### NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS AND STORE-KEEPERS.

I guarantee Shiner's Indian Vermifuge to destroy and expel worms from the human body where they exist, if used according to directions. You are authorized to sell it on the above conditions. David E. Foutz, Proprietor, Baltimore, Md.

##### General Trade Notes.

Owing to the increased depression in the iron business, several trains on the Lehigh Valley road were discontinued yesterday.

Four hundred men and boys struck at Belmont colliery, Pennsylvania, yesterday against a reduction of ten per cent.

The Lynchburg tobacco association reports that the sales of leaf tobacco for December aggregated 1,160,000 pounds.

The iron works of Brown, Bonnell & Co., Youngstown, Ohio, will resume in all departments to-day.

Samuel White, hats and straw goods, of Baltimore, has assigned.

From all sections come reports of a reawakening of trade. In Pittsburgh the feeling is one of buoyant hope. Throughout the Ohio mines and mills orders are pouring in so as to compel a renewal of work. In Illinois, Iowa and the western states trade of all kinds is brisk.

The coke ovens at the Soddy mines, near Chattanooga, have resumed operations.



JACKSONVILLE, ..... ALA.







JOHN RYMALEKXSO.



# Jacksonville

# Republican

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, JAN. 17, 1885.

PRICE \$2 A YEAR.

## Mixing Things.

We give the Talladega Mountain Home the benefit of its reply to a correction we made of one of its statements about Mr. Randall's part in the defeat of the Force bill. We still prefer to accept Mr. Randall's word as to his position on the tariff to any plank that the newspapers may make for him. In his Southern tour, recently, he has repeatedly declared, as he has before done in Congress, that he finds no warrant in the Constitution for a tariff for protection for the sake of the fostering of monopolies, and that he stands squarely on the Democratic National platform on which Mr. Cleveland was elected. We carefully read his speeches both at Louisville and Birmingham as reported at full length, and think the summary published of his Louisville speech a fair exposition of what he said. We did not read his Nashville speech, but we undertake to say that the Montgomery Advertiser misquotes him (not designedly of course) when it says he pronounced for a prohibitory duty on all articles produced in this country. Such a duty would simply bring in no revenue at all, simply speaking of; and, as Mr. Randall has declared for the abolition of the internal revenue taxes, he could not have stultified himself by laying down two lines of policy in one breath that would, if carried out, leave the country without revenues to run the government. On the contrary he has especially declared for a tariff sufficient to run the government economically administered and for such protection and such protection alone as this will give our industries.

Mr. Randall did not confine himself to iron centres in his two late Southern visits. He included Atlanta, Louisville and Nashville, which are not distinguished as iron towns. He did not visit Huntsville, Montgomery and other points for want of time before the meeting of congress, but has promised a later visit to them after the adjournment. Representing as he does, in part, a great iron State, it was but natural he should visit some of the seats of Southern iron industry in the South; but we fail to see anything in this to scare Southern revenue reformers.

Mr. Randall's expressions of hearty good will toward the South, in his speeches, had the ring of sincerity, and taken in connection with what he did for the South when she was the poor and despised section of the Union, we are bound to believe they were sincere. In the face of these friendly expressions for us as a people, in the light of his past services to us as a section, and in view of his repeated and almost vehement professions of loyalty to the policy of the Democratic party on the tariff, as announced in its national platform, the Republican simply refuses to regard him with distrust. That is all. We worship no man; but no man ever yet befriended the people of the country we love, but who has our cordial good will.

No difference of opinion on an economic question will ever shake our friendship. High tariff or low tariff, the Republican wishes Mr. Randall the greatest measure of success in his public career; and when he next comes to the South we hope to see Montgomery, Huntsville and other Southern cities that are not iron centers, exemplify Southern hospitality as handsomely as it was done on the occasion of his late Southern tour. And they will do it. All difference of opinion on the tariff (if there be any) will be forgotten in the presence of a man who was our friend when we were friendless, who fought for us when we were weak and who comes to rejoice with us when we are strong.

Some follow the crowd, some lead to the strong. When the weak are oppressed by the might, they turn to the man whose heart beats warm for the under dog in the fight.

The State Normal School has received three pupils this week from abroad, one from Florida, one from Macon, Ga., and one from Chattanooga, Tenn. Thus the reputation of this fine institution is spreading abroad.

From this above it is evident the Republican is consistent in one thing and that is the persistence with which it advocates low wages, low price in every thing as necessary and beneficial to the working man and the producer. This is the third time within a year it has tried to impress this free trade theory on its readers, and now it goes further and says the price of labor does not affect the value of what it produces.—Anniston Hot Blast.

If the Hot Blast is consistent in anything, it is in a persistent effort to misrepresent the Republican to the workingmen among its readers. This may be "business," but it is hardly honorable.

We venture the assertion that the Republican is a much better friend to the workingman than any of the high protective tariff organs, like the Hot Blast, which, while constantly expressing their solicitude for the welfare of the workingmen, are really in the interest of not in the pay of the manufacturers. There is a hollow-hearted hypocrisy in the eternal cant of the high protectionists about the wages of labor. By such adroit appeal to the benevolence of the country, they hope to cloak a whole sale robbery of the masses, through the cunningly devised scheme of a high protective tariff. Little do they care for the working man. We have often heard it stated that the Hot Blast, by a misrepresentation of the demand for labor at Anniston a few months ago, enticed many workingmen into going there only to find no work for them, except at very low wages. It was hard on the poor journey-men bricklayers and house carpenters, but it was a good thing for builders and contractors.

The Republican indulges in no hypocritical snivel over the workingman, but it would never be mean enough to deceive him with rosy prospects of employment and good wages at any point when it was a known fact that the labor market was already glutted at that point.

We repeat, there is a great deal of hypocrisy and false pretense in the constantly expressed solicitude of the manufacturers and their organs for the working man. John Roach, the ship building monopolist is one of these, but he has recently reduced the wages of his laborers to the level of wages in England. Other philanthropists of like character could doubtless be found in the Hocking Valley, where workmen and their families are starving and the military is employed to keep them in subjection.

The Hot Blast is not content with misrepresenting the animus of the Republican, but misrepresents its language plainly printed in the column containing such misrepresentation. In a recent squib, we said, among other things, "The price of labor does not not cannot regulate the price of commodities. Further than the specific articles produced by that labor," and we illustrated by the fact that while wages were being reduced at Anniston, cotton, corn and other farm products, produced in this country were advancing in price.

With this language before it, and commenting on it, the Hot Blast says: "And now it [the Republican] goes further and says the price of labor does not affect the value of what it produces."

By reference to our language quoted above it will appear at a glance that we said no such thing, but on the contrary said the price of labor did affect the value of what it produced. This latter misrepresentation is a small matter, and we only attract attention to it to show how near the truth the Hot Blast generally gets when it makes a serious statement.

With the argument of the Hot Blast (which we have not printed) for high prices, we have little to say.

That high prices for labor, for the products of the farm, for goods and for everything would be a good thing for the debtor class, we do not pretend to deny; but it might not be a good thing for the creditor class. Suppose you have sold your farm for \$1000. At present prices it would take twenty bales of cotton to pay you off. But inflate prices to the figures given by the Hot Blast, and it would take only ten bales to pay you off.

This thing of inflation of prices and its inevitable concomitant, the inflation of the currency works two ways. The position of the Hot Blast carried to its logical conclusion, would make a return to the era of Confederate money desirable, an era in which it took \$1000 to buy a barrel of flour. But the man who, before such inflation, had sold his farm for \$1000, would scarcely feel that he was getting his dues, if his debtor should offer to pay him off with a barrel of flour.

Charlie Harris, (colored) was accidentally shot a few days ago through the hand, by the discharge of a shot gun that he was taking down from the rack. Dr. Montgomery dressed the wound. He describes it as painful but not dangerous. Harris lives on the place of George Woodward on the Jacksonville and Alexandria road.

Master Arthur Skelton made a horse trade Tuesday and got for a fourwheeled horse a diminutive mule and a diminutive wagon, of which he is very proud. A strong man could lift mule, wagon and driver all together without great effort.

A thief entered the residence of Mr. Sam Johnson, of this county, a few days ago and stole some money, some jewelry and some photographs. The season of tramps is here, and people should be careful to watch after their valuables.

The Democrats of the Missouri Legislature met in caucus and unanimously nominated Senator Vest. This secures the re-election of one of the brightest men and firmest Democrats in the United States Senate.

## Earthquakes.

Brooklyn, Conn.

The earthquakes from which Spain has just suffered so severely, however formidable, are trivial when compared with those which have devastated Spanish America within the memory of living men. In 1812 two successive shocks which were felt also in Europe and the Atlantic islands—laid in ruins the entire city of Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, which lies in a hollow surrounded by mountains about twelve miles in land from the port of La Guayra. Another earthquake of equal violence wrought the destruction of Callao—the port of the Peruvian metropolis, Lima which was engulfed bodily by the sea, beneath whose transparent waters, according to some travelers, the ruins of the lost city are still to be seen in calm weather. A similar catastrophe, some time later, reduced to a shapeless mass of rubbish the beautiful capital of Bolivia. Arequipa, and the same shock tore away many miles of the new railway which had just been carried up to it through the passes of the Andes. On another occasion a volcanic commotion in the bed of the Pacific flung upon the west coast of South America a monstrous billow many yards in height which hurled a light gunboat more than a mile up the shore into the heart of the wood, where it is still to be seen. The gigantic wave which in 1875 swept right over the West Indian island of St. Thomas and the unexampled havoc that it occasioned, are still too fresh in public memory to need repetition.

## Fred. Douglass' Future.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Frederick Douglass was asked to-day when he expected to resign the position of Recorder of Deeds, which he now holds. He replied:

"Oh," he replied, "I shall wait until my resignation is asked for."

"What will you do then?" he was asked.

"Oh, I shall retire on a competence," he responded. "I have enough to keep the wolf from the door."

Douglass is believed to be worth \$150,000. His fortune is judiciously invested and yields him a good income. He is very happy with his new white wife and she seems very happy with him. She is much more congenial to Douglass than his first wife, of whom he speaks as the choice of his youth.

## Mixing Things.

The Jacksonville Republican of last week called attention to the fact that we "got things" a little mixed in our allusion to the rulings of Mr. Samuel J. Randall. We confess the correctness of the criticism of the Republican, and discovered it ourselves before the printer's ink was "dry" and "felled" a little confused and mortified. But the argument which we intended to make is all the same and equally in point. Mr. Randall's parliamentary tactics on the floor of Congress and Mr. Blaine's rulings in the Speaker's chair, defeated the Force bill. Mr. Randall did a noble work in that tactics, but he only did his duty; he did that which was the duty of some member, and being a trained and ready parliamentarian, it fell to his lot to lead the work, but he was able supported by the other distinguished Democrats, and we are really under obligations to them all. And in that affair we are under more obligations to Mr. James G. Blaine than to any other person, for the bill was a Republican measure and he as a Republican Speaker defeated it by his rulings. Mr. Randall's tactics furnished him the repeated opportunity and he used it, and we do not know how much of it was suggested by Mr. Blaine as he suggested to Mr. Logan the necessary motion on the floor which he would sustain in the chair, in the famous Little Rock railroad matter. And if what Mr. Randall did is so immoral that we are to forget everything else in his political life, we cannot see why we should not for the same reason have voted for Mr. Blaine for President.

And now we will suggest to our Jacksonville neighbor that it seems to us that he is no little "mixed" in denying that high protective tariff can be found in Mr. Randall's Louisville speech. And by the way, that speech as it appeared in the Republican and some other papers, is a very different document from the same speech in the New York Herald. The difference being that the Herald gives the perfect speech precisely as it fell from the speaker's lips, while the other is only the notes of some reporter giving his estimate of the speech. The speaker is adroit, and it takes a little "reading between the lines" to see how snugly he covers up protection. He is grand against the war tax, against the internal revenue laws, and shows that we collect from internal revenue just about an equal sum to that of the surplus in the treasury, and all the speeches he has made on this tour with diplomatic skill leaves the important tariff laws precisely as they are, except some intimations that the protection which the Southern sugar farmers have may be abolished, but there is no intimation of the abolition or changing of any tariff laws that affect Pennsylvania. It seems that it would be very well for the Louisiana farmer to have to contend with free trade, but Pennsylvania and the like must have protection. To us Mr. Randall's speeches read very much as did Mr. Blaine's in the late campaign, except that the latter did not oppose international revenue. But all that talk about England, and English labor and English manufactures, and protecting American labor and American industries, is Blainism in its purity. The Democratic doctrine is to collect sufficient tariff or sufficient revenue to run the government, and let labor and capital take care of themselves under such laws as will secure every man his rights. All tariff for the protection of capital and labor against foreign competition is "protection for protection's sake," and Mr. Randall advocates that. He may differ from the Republican party as to the degree of that protection, but if he does differ from them even in degree, he has got to show it. It can never be denied that he advocates protection for protection's sake as long as he talks about the disadvantages of international competition. He must confine himself to tariff to meet government ex-

penses. Anything more is "protection for protection's sake."

The Chattanooga people understood Mr. Randall when in the streets of that city of iron works, as reported in the Atlanta Constitution, hundreds of throats shouted for "Randall and high tariff," and it is supremely absurd to deny that he is thus understood through out the United States.

The orations which he has received in the South have been high tariff demonstrations of Southern Republicans and manufacturers of the Democratic party, and the tendency bears towards the disruption of the Democratic party of the South. At the next Presidential election Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Birmingham will be overwhelmingly Republican towns, as Anniston is now; and this is the manifest indication of the Randall demonstrations—this is what it means. Why should he have been selected among all the Statesmen of the North for such a blast of trumpets? Why should the invitations have been extended to him in preference to others? Why should iron works cities have been the places which wanted especially to see him? And if others have invited him, why has he especially chosen to visit centres of that character? Lo! it means high tariff for protection's sake—that and nothing else.

## McClure in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 8.—Colonel A. K. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia Times, addressed the state legislature by invitation this evening in the house of representatives. The hall was crowded with members of the legislature, and ladies and gentlemen of Raleigh, and many of the most distinguished citizens of the state were present. The speaker explained the attitude of Abraham Lincoln towards the South during the war, and in the matter of reconstruction, as known by him, and touched on the race problem, the tariff and the present prospects of North Carolina and the South generally. The address was an eloquent one, and was received with general pleasure as was indicated by the frequent and prolonged applause. Colonel McClure has been the recipient of marked courtesies at the hands of the State officials; members of the legislature and citizens, during his stay here. He will leave for Columbia at one o'clock to-night.

## Love's Young Dream.

The other night, says a correspondent, I overheard a real pretty little piece of love's labor won, and it made my heart beat faster, and brought back memories of the past. It happened down on the dark end of the piazza, next to my open window:

"Who do you love?" said he, dramatically.

"Papa," said she innocently with a coo.

"Who else?" said he.

"Mamma," said she.

"Who else?"

"Brother."

"Who else?"

"Sister."

"Who else?"

"Uncle."

"Who else?"

"Aunt."

"Who else?"

"Ooo"—and then I heard a

whispering and a peculiar

giggly, glug, glug sound that

didn't need a dictionary for trans-

lation. Ah love's young dream,

go on, go on; there will be an

awakening some morning about

three o'clock in the future when a

boodle of paregoric and a plaintive

wail will recall the hours that

have been, but are no more.

—

## PASSAGE OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE BILL.

By a vote of 158 to 75 the House on Thursday passed the interstate commerce bill, undoubtedly one of the most important measures that Congress has had under consideration in recent years. The bill may be most briefly described as the Reagan bill, amended and enlarged by additions in keeping with the general spirit of the measure which the distinguished

Texas has for many years been endeavoring to place upon the statute book. By its terms it made unlawful for persons engaged in the transportation of property by railroad or pipe line across State lines, or to or from any foreign country, to charge more or less to one person than is charged to any other for like and contemporaneous service in the carrying, receiving, delivering, storing or handling of freight. All charges shall be reasonable. A maximum passenger rate of three cents per mile is prescribed, and like treatment and accommodation is to be accorded to all persons holding tickets of the same class, and provided no discrimination is made in regard to the facilities and accommodations furnished, it shall be permissible to provide separate quarters for persons of different races. Discrimination in the carriage, receiving, storage or handling of freight is forbidden, and like expedition is to be accorded to all shippers; nor is it to be permitted to prevent the carriage of freight from being continuous from point of shipment to destination by intentional breaks or stoppages, with the purpose of evading the provisions of the act. Rebates, drawbacks and other like perversion of published rates are declared unlawful as also the pooling of freights or the division of the aggregate or net proceeds of competing roads. It is also forbidden to charge or receive more for the transportation of freight for a shorter than for a longer distance. Schedules are required to be posted by persons engaged in the carriage of property by rail or pipe line, stating plainly the classes of freight carried, the places between which it is carried, the rate of freight between such places and the charges for all services connected with the receipt, storage, delivery and handling of such freight. These schedules are to be kept before the public at all places where freight is received, and five days' notice must be given of contemplated changes of schedule, nor will it be lawful to charge a rate for the carriage of freight other than that specified in the posted schedule. The act is to apply only to interstate and not to State commerce, and is not to apply to transportation by rivers, canals, or ordinary road wagons. Its punitive provisions are sufficiently strong and their application is not to be interfered with by the intermeddling of a "railroad commission," as was provided in the committee bill for which the Reagan bill was substituted. The person suffering loss or damages from a violation of the act will have recourse to any State or United States Court of competent jurisdiction, and if on account of any forbidden act or omission to act on the part of the railroad or pipe line he wins his suit, he will receive as damages a sum equal to three times the amount of the damage sustained. If the violation of the act can be shown to have been willful the court may allow to the party injured additional costs sufficient to cover all his counsel and attorney fees. Any person engaged in the management of a defendant railroad or pipe line may be required to produce books and papers and to testify, even if such evidence should tend to criminate himself as a participant in a proceeding forbidden by the act. Circuit and district courts of the United States are empowered to issue writs of mandamus against violators of the act at the request of any person alleging undue and unjust discrimination, and thus compel the carrier to move and transport freight or furnish facilities for transportation. In the case of per-

ishable freight a peremptory mandamus may be issued, the complaint, however, being required to give proper security for the payment of freight charges. The violation of the act is to be accounted a misdemeanor, and the person violating it shall, on conviction, be fined not over \$2,000. The act does not apply to property carried for the United States; Mr. Reagan had once the fortune of seeing his interstate commerce bill pass the House, but it failed in the Senate. The Senate has at present a like bill of its own under consideration, and it is now to be seen whether that body will substitute the House bill for its own measure.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

About 500 bills that have passed the senate still remain in the house unacted upon.

Charles Hamlin, son of Hannibal Hamlin, is candidate for speaker of the Maine house.

Ohio's exhibit at New Orleans cost \$40,000; Maryland's, \$24,000; New York's, \$20,000; New Jersey's, \$18,000; and Pennsylvania's only \$7,000 so far, of which Commissioner Thomas paid \$2,000 himself.

A Kansas congressman is quoted in favor of a foreign war, as the only means of removing the business depression. In case of hostilities he should be put where David placed Uriah—in fore thick of the fight.

Senator Blair, who is taking great interest in the passage of the educational bill through the house, says the friends to the measure in that body have not yet decided as to what is the best course to pursue in behalf of its success.

The San Francisco Bulletin claims that not only are a large majority of republican papers in California in favor of ex-Senator Sargent's election to the senate, but that the sentiment of the business community is fully as strong for him.

The president-elect now turns his face toward the marble capitol. With cabinet-makers to right and left of him, and cabinet-makers behind him, his head is in a whirl. To relieve his pressure, he should order one of his faithful adherents to cultivate the big drum.

If Oliver H. Payne, of Ohio; Whitney, of New York, and Frank Jones, of New Hampshire, go into Cleveland's cabinet as minor now indicators, it will be a generous recognition of the financial backers of the democratic candidates. All ardent men and all contributed freely in aid of Cleveland's election.

The Reagan bill in congress seems to cause much apprehension to railroad corporations and their servants. Yet there is nothing in that bill which the courts would not enforce under the common law. The chief merit of the Reagan bill is in defining the offense committed by common carriers, and in prescribing penalties for their commission.

"What are we here for except for the office?" exclaimed Webster Flanagan, of Texas, at the Chicago convention in 1880. "Well, has that man Flanagan at last got an office?" exclaimed Senator Beck, in executive session Wednesday evening. Flanagan's nomination to be collector of internal revenue had just been confirmed and the solemn senators unanimously smiled.

The Washington gentlemen who are making so extensive preparations to fight President Cleveland's appointments in the senate would do well to wait and see what those appointments are to be. At present these gentlemen seem to be in a position similar to that of the Celt who, having just landed in this country, asked if there was a government here; and being informed that there was, jumped in the air and declared: "Then, be-dad, O'm again!"

The new revenue law is to be attacked on the ground, it is said, that the constitution of Alabama expressly provides that an enrolled act cannot be interlined, and that the addition of a resolution cannot legalize such interpolation; that a bill when presented for the Governor's approval must be clean, without erasures, blots, interlinings or any other sort of defacement.—Montgomery Advertiser.



# The Republican.

JANUARY 17, 1885.

A BIRDY LAW.

The Birmingham *Iron Age*, the *Enfauha Times*, the *Birmingham Chronicle*, the *Selma Times*, and correspondents of the *Times*, *Chronicle*, *Age*, and *Montgomery Advertiser* have very vigorously attacked that provision of the new revenue law which lays a prohibitory tax on foreign money lenders, who have been lending money to the farmers of Alabama and other Southern States.

If the present Legislature drives out the foreign money lenders, who are now supplying our farmers with money on their lands, and also repeals the crop lien law, which will deprive them of credit with the merchants, it will have left the farmers, at the end of the session, in a most lamentable condition indeed. So far as the House of Representatives is concerned, it has already done both of these things; but there is hope that the Senate will insist either on a continuance of the crop lien law, or upon such additional legislation as will correct the error made in the revenue law.

The Birmingham *Age* characterizes the law as a "Great Blunder" and says:

"The *Age* has direct information of the most reliable kind that farmers who have borrowed money on mortgages on their lands are greatly encouraged to revive their industry and restore prosperity where degradation had before ruled their business."

Encouraged by the success of the Corbin Banking Company and others in loans made on southern farms, some southern men of enterprise secured from the Georgia legislature last year, a charter for the "Georgia Loan and Trust Company." The company proposes to loan money on thirty years time at four, or six, per cent per annum, secured by the mortgages on farms. In addition to the payment of interest at this low rate the farmer is required to pay annually a small sum to be credited on his account as a sinking fund. The sinking fund is credited with compound interest and in thirty years the sinking fund, plus the compound interest thereon, extinguishes the debt.

Is this the kind of business to burden with a tax of two per cent? We had better give it a bounty instead. We had better give it a pair of spurs.

Why not encourage such assistance to our agricultural classes as they greatly need by the introduction of foreign money?

The House of Representatives has voted, with a large majority to repeal the crop lien. Certainly this tax upon the money which is intended to stand as relief from the oppressive exactions of the lien is neither politic, wise or consistent, nor can it be defended on any principle.

The tax is a blunder which we feel entirely confident will be promptly corrected. It kills the goose that lays the golden egg. It is the most fearful attack on our reviving agriculture which could be devised by the wit of man.

An intelligent correspondent of the *Montgomery Advertiser* says of it:

"Such legislation as this would have been bad legislation at any period of our State's history, but now, just as we are entering upon an epoch of prosperity, just as the wonderful natural resources of our State are beginning to feed the magic hand of foreign capital and consequently of cheap money, just as Alabama is growing henceforth to assume the leadership of all the States in the Union in the onward march of development and prosperity—just at this time, I say, for the Legislature of our State to turn its back upon that thing we are most in need of, and say to foreign capital: 'You shall not come in, seems to us a singularly unwise and forces us to exclaim, 'O tempora! O mores!'"

The Birmingham *Chronicle* says: "The very idea that the State Legislature should pass a law to prevent money from coming into her domain from other States is confusing. What can be the object of the law? If the men who were selected to legislate for the people have gone that far astray from the plain teachings of political economy, we are afraid of their future doings."

It would be better for the State to remove all taxation from investments for a term of years than to increase, in this time of need, our interest rate by from 20 to 25 per cent, as this law does. Something must be done in this matter."

The Selma *Times* discusses upon the question at length, and closes by saying:

"It seems to us that Alabama's policy should be to encourage free trade in money, to impose no prohibitory or protective tariff on capital, to allow no restriction to interfere with the tendency to cheap money. This revenue provision will not only drive out money lent on present terms, but it will prevent other companies from entering this field and cheapening rates of interest by competition. Such a tax as the one in question was

overwhelmingly defeated last year in the Georgia Legislature, and should not have been passed in Alabama. The Assembly at its ensuing session should revise its work in this matter, and relieve the business of loaning money to farmers of any such dangerous and unjust tax. The State has gotten along without it before, and it is not wise now to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. Alabama is benefited by the increased value of farming lands and improvements brought about by loaning companies, and should foster the agencies causing such results. This tax would crush them out. It is unjust and inexpedient. Let it be remedied."

A correspondent of the *Times*, signing himself "Borrower," thus summarizes the law:

"1. It oppresses the farmer by cutting off all means of his getting money at cheap rates.  
2. It burdens the farmer with a tax of two per cent in addition to the tax upon his land, provided the companies continue in the State.  
3. It will frighten away other foreign capital now looking to our State for an investment."

Have these companies been of any practical benefit to our people? Three years ago lands had no cash value, hardly a farmer in our State could borrow money upon his lands. How is it to-day?

The great State of Alabama, with its vast seams of coal and iron, its mighty forests and its fertile prairies, must not by adverse legislation shut out the wealth of other States and countries needed for development. The law is ill-advised, inexpedient and improper, and, therefore, a united effort should be made by our people to have the law repealed."

A correspondent of the *Montgomery Advertiser* thus speaks of it:

"1st. This tax is unjust, burdensome and oppressive, and will operate directly against the best interests of the State from every standpoint.  
2d. If not unconstitutional, it is exceedingly bad policy for the State of Alabama to levy a tax against foreign capital when her neighboring States not only do not levy tax against it but hold out inducements to it to come and guarantee to it the full protection of their laws.  
3d. If this tax is levied as proposed and foreign capital continues to come into the State (which will not be the case) not a dollar of the revenue so obtained will be paid by the owners of the money put out in future, but will be added to the present cost to borrowers and every cent of it paid by them. In this way the poor people of the State are oppressed, the farming interest is made to bear an undue proportion of the burden of taxation, and the cost of money to the farmer is made unreasonably high by direct legislation."

The *Enfauha Times* says: "The revenue bill which passed the legislature before the recess taxes foreign loan companies two per cent on the business they do. This is unfortunate. The Legislature should have taken every means of inviting capital into the State rather than place obstacles in its way. If our home banks had as much money as was wanted and were willing to take a low rate of interest on good securities an invitation to outside capital to seek investment in this way would be unnecessary. The fact is, however, that this tax is a direct one aimed at the farmer. Instead of fostering agriculture, the Legislature's first duty, our solons in council are here levying a direct, one, onerous and a most unwise duty on it. The *Times* can see no possible good while the absolute and unavoidable harm that is to spring from it must be patent to any observing man."

A correspondent of the *Birmingham Chronicle* thus savagely "goes for" the authors of this law:

"We would advise the members of the present legislature to disengage themselves so as their constituents shall not recognize them when they return home from the scenes of their supreme folly, or mischievous folly, or to mislead them it is hard to decide to which of these views the majority of them are most addicted. Byron tells us that when we draw near home—

"These ancient enemies of the people of Alabama will fully illustrate the meaning of the poet, as not only one eye, but many eyes, will light on the happy occasion of their return. Only one resolution is left that is calculated to soften the bitter flashes of indignation that illumines every eye and that is, the resolution that the members can do less mischief at home than anywhere else. It is needless to say in most instances great care will be taken that these same members shall remain at home, and if they persist in leaving for any place but the asylum, it will be at their own expense. *How can we tell of them?* is the cry on the wall for every mother's son of them."

After discussing the condition of the farmers under the high rate paid for everything under the crop lien system he proceeds to say:

"There was a little light breaking in the east; a small cloud no bigger than a man's hand, which, if it had not been blown away by senseless or heartless legislation, might, perchance, in time, have

covered the whole of Alabama with a refreshing shower of relief. The great difficulty of finding profitable investment in older fields was about to turn a flood-tide of capital towards Alabama at a rate of interest which seemed to us exceedingly low. But our legislature declares that it shall not come. When we read in the Scriptures the history of the Israelites in Egyptian houses of bondage, how they were compelled to make bricks without straw, how they were given tasks far beyond their strength, how their beloved first born were pitilessly slaughtered under indignation rises high. We would get in among the cruel Egyptians and put a few heads on them, although the Egyptians were influenced by reason of rational self-defense, and regarded the Israelites a nation of strangers who only lacked the ability to put the same humiliation upon the Egyptians. What ought to be the size of our indignation when we behold men and neighbors selected on account of supposed ability and patriotism for the very purpose of devising methods of relief, enacting laws which can only result in continued oppression. Is this folly or is it mischief? In other words have they considered thoughtfully what they have done, or have they succumbed to the baneful influence of those whose interest it is that the people of Alabama shall remain in the house of bondage? Indifference, carelessness and ignorance may not be criminal per se but often bear all the bitter fruits of criminality and if they cannot be punished they should at least be confined to where they will do the least harm, where the watch-dog may continuously bay their deep month welcome."

We know that this capital began coming to Alabama some three years ago, very timidly and reluctantly. The people of the State had been much misrepresented in the North and abroad. Lenders supposed they were taking heavy risks and charged good rates of interest to cover such risks. But our people have met their interest accounts promptly. The men who have borrowed the money have generally made good use of it, and the securities (the farm lands mortgaged) have become more valuable with each year of intelligent culture backed by means to accomplish it. Our farmers having secured the confidence of capitalists, were just on the eve of reaping the advantage in having money offered to them at the rates now extended to the Eastern and Western farmers, when all at once the Alabama Legislature, by ill-advised and hasty legislation, effectually nips the bright prospect in the bud and relegates the farming interests to the rear for another ten years or more.

It takes money to make money, and it is as absolutely essential for the farmer to employ money in running his business as it is for one engaged in any other occupation. The one thing above everything else that has kept the farmers of this State poor is the fact that their hands heretofore have had no value as securities for loans, and they have been compelled to pursue a system of buying supplies on credit at credit prices, to the ruin well nigh both of themselves and those they have brought from.

It is a well known fact that there is no money of any consequence in Alabama to loan on long time. The borrower must go beyond the borders of the State to get it. This conceded, it follows as a consequence that the Legislature should not discourage the influx of foreign money into the State, but should rather encourage it, that borrowers may reap the advantage of competition among the loan companies.

Such a company as the Birmingham *Age* speaks of, operating in this State, would do the farming interests of the State twenty years ahead at base bond. Such legislation as is under discussion will kill all enterprises looking to the amelioration of the condition of the farmers of Alabama."

The Jacksonville *Republican* says: "The Treasurer of North Carolina recommends that the State tax in that State be only ten cents on the hundred dollars this year. This is just one-sixth of what it is in Alabama."

The explanation of North Carolina's low tax rate is in the fact that she owned a large interest in a railroad which she was unable to complete for herself. She therefore sold her interest for a large sum of money and when this is exhausted her tax rate will go back to figures nearer Alabama's. It was Alabama's misfortune to have had her tax rate increased by doubling in railroad. We are glad to know that the Old North State has fared better."

Central Lumber, who was Governor Cleveland's private Secretary, will occupy the same position with President Cleveland.

## AN ALABAMA CYCLONE.

Fearful Destruction of Property in Several Sections of the State.

Montgomery Advertiser.

A hurricane of unparalleled severity, carrying destruction in its path, visited several parts of Alabama Sunday night. From reliable information received during yesterday, it is learned the cyclone apparently came from Greene county, passed into Hale and thence in a north-easterly direction toward the E. T. V. & G. Road, crossed over to the Louisville & Nashville Road between Jemison and Calera, carrying destruction of property and loss of life wherever it went. Passengers passing over the devastated region along the E. T. V. & G. and Louisville & Nashville railroads, from these reports, pronouncing the cyclone the most fearful ever witnessed in this section. For miles trees, fences, and houses were swept away, especially near Calera, where a freight train on the L. & N. was caught in the hurricane and derailed, upsetting engine and tender and damaging cars. The greatest damage was done by thousands of trees, some twenty inches in diameter, broken into fragments. Houses were demolished and some swept away. One dead body was found in the debris, but mangled beyond recognition.

The cyclone struck Mason county near Natusula, and played havoc at Texas Camp Ground. M. W. Felts, of Tuskegee, informed a reporter last night that at Texas Camp Ground, between Tuskegee and Natusula, the cyclone killed three men, one named Griggs. The names of the others he did not ascertain. Considerable other damage was done to houses and fences along its path of destruction. The cyclone did not stop there, however, in its career of devastation, but on its way with unabated fury, crossed into Coosa county, reached and played havoc two miles from Goodwater, where it blew down two houses, the occupants fortunately escaping with their lives, although several were injured.

There seems to have been several cyclones Sunday night. The *Advertiser's* specials are full enough to show that one came up from Greene county through Hale, going northeast to near Montevallo when it turned nearly east. This may be the one which struck Goodwater or it may have turned south-east and have been the one that passed over Mason county. The one forty-five miles north of Birmingham is only briefly noted and may be the one that passed over to Goodwater. At any rate it is certain that there were at least two abroad and probably three.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of an order and decree of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., made on the 10th day of January 1885, I will sell to the highest bidder at public sale, upon the premises for each, on the 7th day of February 1885, the following Real Estate belonging to the Estate of Mrs. Margaret Whitley deceased, to-wit: One house and lot in the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun Co., Ala., bounded as follows: Beginning at the south-east corner of A. A. Weaver's lot in the center of Depot street, thence running West along said street to the South-east corner of J. J. Hines' lot thence along Hines' lot North to the McAlister line thence East to the McAlister line thence South along said Weaver's lot to the beginning, containing six acres more or less, in the NE 1/4 of section 11, township 14 and range 5.

Look! Look!

Partly owing the MICHIGAN CARRIAGE WORKS for carriage bought of Captain B. O. Cox, will save cost by selling at my office, in Jacksonville, Ala., and making immediate settlement. The business being now in my hands. When payment is made in full, it must be returned to me on the 15th of February 1885.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Tax Assessor's First Round.

I will be at the place of today mentioned below, for the purpose of Assessing the State, County and Poll taxes for the year 1885 for Calhoun county, Alabama, and all persons liable to taxation under the law, are cordially requested to meet me promptly at the appointed place, and list of your property is attached by law.

Beat 10—Annandale, Monday Feb. 17th.  
Beat 12—Chocoma, Tuesday Feb. 18th.  
Beat 13—Davisville, Wednesday Feb. 19th.  
Beat 14—White Plains, Thursday Feb. 20th.  
Beat 15—Hatch Town, Friday Feb. 21st.  
Beat 16—Ladson, Saturday Feb. 22nd.  
Beat 17—Cross Plains, Monday and Tuesday Feb. 23rd and 24th.  
Beat 18—Green's School House, Wednesday Feb. 25th.  
Beat 19—Jacksonville, Thursday Feb. 26th.  
Beat 20—Four Mile Spring, Friday Feb. 27th.  
Beat 21—Oxford, Monday, and Tuesday March 2nd and 3rd.  
Beat 22—Gunsaway's, Wednesday March 4th.  
Beat 23—Shiloh Springs, Thursday March 5th.  
Beat 24—Pikeville, Friday March 6th.  
Beat 25—Alexandria, Saturday and Monday March 7th and 9th.  
Beat 26—Peck's Hill, Tuesday and Wednesday March 10th and 11th.  
Beat 27—Hollingsworth's, Thursday March 12th.  
Beat 28—Anniston, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday March 13th, 14th and 15th.

J. V. RHODES, Tax Assessor.

## A Mother's Love—A Practical Illustration of Its Power.

"A mother's love! What a potent thing it is! It will melt the heart of the most hardened criminal, when no other influence would be effective. No one but a mother knows its full meaning, but every one can appreciate it if they will. It is a curative, a preserver, and, if necessary, a want, hardship and death. But the subject has been too eloquently treated by the sweetest poets, and the ablest writers to furnish an essay for these columns. Too many practical illustrations occur in everyday life for it to be dwelt upon, so that it is unnecessary to speak of the subject further in order to make the reader understand the full meaning of what is to follow."

Mrs. Henry Schudlen, of Ashland, Ky., writes that her daughter has been cured of deafness which resulted from chronic catarrh. She tells how she has lost all hope of her daughter (her ideal) being cured, and how overjoyed she is at the result. After trying many remedies, she says PERNA brought a cure, and that the daughter's hearing is restored. She concludes by speaking in glowing terms of the efficacy of PERNA, and then describes in the most loving manner the happiness it has brought her, and reviews the distress she experienced while her daughter was afflicted.

Dr. A. R. Ong, Martins Ferry, O., writes: "I have a large trade on our Pennsylvania. I think it a grand remedy. Mr. Robert C. Hannah, Toleborough, Lewis county, Ky., writes: 'I write to inform you of the great benefit I received by the use of your medicines, PERNA and MANVEX. I had been low spirited and nervous for several months with a bad cough, and my friends thought I had consumption; tried a number of patent medicines, and most of the doctors in the vicinity (and we have some as good as you can find in the country), but they did me no good whatever. Our merchant, Mr. Gillespie, insisted upon my trying your remedies. I did so, but must say, I had little faith in them at first; before I had consumed my first bottle, I noticed a change for the better, and to-day I am entirely well, and as sound a man as there is in the vicinity. I credit my cure to your valuable remedies, PERNA and MANVEX, and recommend them to all of my friends."

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## List of Grand and Petit Jurors for January Term of Circuit Court, to Begin January 26, 1885.

Calhoun County, Circuit Court.

Grand Jurors.

You are hereby commanded to summon the following named persons, qualified citizens of said county, to appear and serve as Grand Jurors at the next term of the Circuit Court of said county, to-wit: on the fourth Monday in January next; they having been regularly drawn as Grand Jurors for said term of said Court, to-wit: GRAND JURORS.

John F. Pearce, Beat No. 13  
W. P. Cooper, " " 12  
D. A. Wright, " " 16  
John C. Graham, " " 14  
W. C. Acker, " " 15  
W. H. Jeffers, " " 4  
W. H. Grogan, " " 11  
W. A. Scarbrough, " " 17  
T. R. Ward, " " 7  
J. A. Weatherly, " " 10  
H. H. Boozer, " " 9  
J. A. Borden, " " 3  
John C. Boles, " " 2  
J. L. Turk, " " 6  
E. D. McHarg, " " 1

And have you then and there this writ, with your endorsement thereon.

Witness this 26th day of December, A. D. 1884.

P. D. Ross, Clerk.

The State of Alabama, Calhoun County.

To the Sheriff of said County—

Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon the following named persons, qualified citizens of said county, to appear and serve as petit jurors for the 1st week of the next term of the Circuit Court of said county, to-wit: on the 4th Monday in January next; they having been regularly drawn as petit jurors for the 1st week of said term of said Court, to-wit: PETIT JURORS.

John F. Ker-law, Beat No. 2  
L. L. Allen, " " 13  
W. H. Boozer, " " 8  
T. H. Finley, " " 10  
W. B. Williams, " " 9  
J. J. Killebrew, " " 17  
J. C. Hinds, " " 4  
T. M. Draper, " " 15  
A. W. Wingo, " " 16  
W. M. Knight, " " 15  
Geo. W. Landers, " " 8  
Thos. S. Nabors, " " 1  
J. L. Finett, " " 1  
Louis Sellers, " " 1  
D. H. Beard, " " 9  
T. J. Hurst, " " 15  
Pearce England, " " 14  
W. B. DeArman, " " 17  
A. M. Head, " " 2  
C. S. Akridge, " " 5  
J. M. Roberts, " " 5  
W. B. Dickie, " " 3  
C. Munnely, " " 3  
W. F. Farmer, " " 3

PETIT JURORS FOR 2ND WEEK, BEING 1ST MONDAY IN FEBRUARY NEXT.

H. L. Johnson, Beat No. 2  
W. P. Anderson, " " 6  
R. F. Watson, " " 10  
G. L. Houck, " " 11  
L. C. Burton, " " 9  
James Wright, " " 7  
J. N. Nance, " " 2  
D. H. Griffin, " " 2  
J. M. Carpenter, " " 1  
James Vire, " " 7  
D. W. Nesbitt, " " 1  
D. H. Glenn, " " 1  
J. A. Phillips, " " 8  
A. W. Grogan, " " 8  
J. R. Pollock, " " 12  
G. W. Griffith, " " 6  
W. B. Nabors, " " 8  
S. L. Mays, " " 2  
W. A. Read, " " 5  
B. C. Poe, " " 14  
T. S. Weaver, " " 1  
E. A. Helmer, " " 12  
F. F. Helmer, " " 17  
J. L. Nunnally, " " 8

PETIT JURORS FOR THE THIRD WEEK, BEING THE SECOND MONDAY IN FEBRUARY.

W. E. Lacey, Beat No. 5  
D. B. Johnson, " " 7  
J. P. McFarland, " " 11  
H. F. Montgomery, " " 1  
Joseph Bonds, " " 5  
E. W. Teague, " " 13  
J. M. Bell, " " 1  
D. J. Clark, " " 1  
L. H. Vase, " " 1  
G. W. Lench, " " 1  
J. S. Stephens, " " 7  
N. A. Reynolds, " " 2  
R. M. Fleet, " " 15  
Thomas Watson, " " 11  
J. A. Harris, " " 9  
L. C. O'Bryen, " " 16  
W. E. Owens, " " 2  
J. A. Teague, " " 12  
C. W. Nelson, " " 6  
P. A. Easterwood, " " 1  
W. C. Forbes, " " 15  
J. E. Barnes, " " 4

## New Hack Line.

The undersigned are carrying the United States mail between Jacksonville and Gadsden on the following schedule: Leave Jacksonville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a. m., and arrive at Gadsden by 2 p. m. And leave Gadsden Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a. m., and arrive at Jacksonville at 2 p. m. Will carry passengers at 25c each. Extra baggage extra charge. Good Hacks and careful drivers.

G. B. DOUTHITT, B. A. KYLE.

## Schedule E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R. ALABAMA DIVISION.

Taking effect Sunday, Jan. 4, 1885.

NORTH BOUND  
Lv. Selma 8:00 a. m.  
" " 9:00 a. m.  
" " 10:00 a. m.  
" " 11:00











# Jacksonville

# Republican

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, JAN. 24, 1885.

PRICE \$2 A YEAR.

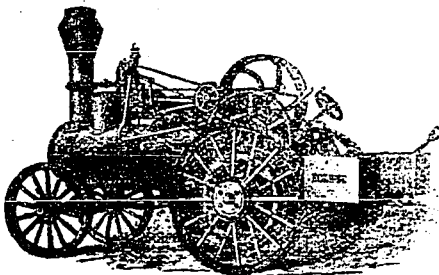
## Here is the Place to Find YOUR CHRISTMAS GOODS.

We have just received a large shipment of fine Apples, Oranges, Bananas, Figs, Dates, Prunes, Pickles, Kraut, Pig feet &c., also one barrel of the very best N. O. Molasses genuine old fashioned straight goods. Best Rio Coffee, Rice, Grits &c. Come and see us.

oct25-ly

PORTER, MARTIN &amp; CO.

## Horizontal "Eclipse" Engines for Calhoun County and all the World.



No one has ever bought an "Eclipse" without being pleased, and also convinced that it is the best engine he ever used. This is a fact, as when he has known that once 100 of these wonderful engines have been sold, and out from the shop without being able to supply the demand, and that in Georgia alone, over 100 have already been sold. A record which no other manufacturer can show elsewhere in the United States. If you wish to see and use the "Eclipse" Steam Engine, it is exactly what you need. It is simple, durable and safe. They have been manufactured for over thirty years and thousands are now in use without a

## Single Explosion Having Occurred.

If you want an Engine, either stationary, on wheels, or any other kind or of any size—up to 200-horse power—we can supply you on short notice and on easy terms. Do you need machinery of any kind—Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Cane Mills, Water Wheels, Rotary Wheels, Gins, Cotton Presses, etc. Pumps, Fancocks, Blowers, Belting, Seals, Buggies, Wagons, etc. please let us hear what it is, and you will hear from us by first mail. Whichever is who let him get our prices and investigate the merits of our machinery before placing his orders elsewhere. Address,

mar-ly

MOORE, MOORE & HANDLEY,  
P. O. Box 259, Birmingham, Alabama.

## NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!! A. L. STEWART & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

## DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

(Brick Block East Side Public Square)

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

The stock received from the fire having been almost entirely disposed of, we have opened up in our new building an almost

## ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

OF LADIES' DRESS GOODS,  
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,  
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Family Groceries in large and select quantity. Fancy Groceries, Confections, Powder, Shot, &c., Cutlery, Cooking Stoves, Woodenware at the very lowest prices. It is our aim to please our patrons, and we shall sell goods this year at a rate that will be satisfactory to our customers, leaving ourselves only a reasonable profit on sale. Our motto shall be

## LIVE AND LET LIVE.

Our patrons and friends are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

## Elegant House for Sale.

The heirs of the late Mrs. E. L. Grant will sell the family residence in Jacksonville at a bargain, for purpose of division.

The building is of brick and contains eight rooms. It sits on an acre lot, about midway, facing South Main street, within a minute's walk of the public square, and has choice flower yard and shrubbery in front. The house is surrounded by fruit trees of the very finest varieties. The interior finish of the rooms is elegant, being furnished with marble mantels &c. All necessary outbuildings. It will be sold for less than the building itself cost. It would make a most desirable summer residence, Jacksonville being the healthiest point in the State according to official report of the State Health Officer, and beautiful beyond description for its natural scenery. Sulphur, Chalky, Epson, Freestone, Limestone, Magnesite and other mineral waters in the town or within a short drive of same. For further particulars address

L. W. GRANT,  
Jacksonville, Ala.

## Blacksmith and Woodshop.

The undersigned has recently opened up an excellent Blacksmith and Woodshop, supplied with the best of tools and appliances, and is now prepared to do all work in his line

## Promptly, Cheaply and Well.

Stephen McLean is the Blacksmith. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

dec5-ly

## FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

No horse will die of Colic, Bots or Lice if FOUTZ'S Horse and Cattle Powders are used in time. FOUTZ'S Powders will cure and prevent Colic, Bots, Lice, and all other diseases of horses and cattle. FOUTZ'S Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent, and make the butter firm and sweet.

FOUTZ'S Powders will cure or prevent short FEVER, Diarrhea, and all other diseases of horses and cattle. FOUTZ'S Powders will give SATISFACTION. Sold every where.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,  
BALTIMORE, MD.

## FIRE INSURANCE.

I. L. SWAN AGT.

Jacksonville, Ala.

Two Good Home Companies to wit:

Georgia Home,  
Central City,  
may1-ly

## CHRISTMAS

AND

## New Year's Goods,

HENRY A. SMITH

ROME, GEORGIA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

## Bookseller & Music Dealer,

Just receiving a magnificent line of Christmas articles, such as Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Photograph and Autograph Albums, Scrap Books, Dolls, Sticks, Jewels, Caskets, Christmas and New Year's Cards, Games, Vases, China Cups and Saucers, Dolls, Christmas Tree Ornaments, Wax Candles, Lanterns, Velvet and Ebony Cabinet Picture Frames, Bibles, Prayers and Hymn Books, Pocket and Gift Books, Standard and Juvenile Books, Pictures,

## Christmas Cards,

Pianos and Organs at lowest manufacturer's prices for cash or on instalments. Wall paper and bordering at low prices—orders solicited.

dec6-84

## NOTICE NO 5121.

LAND OFFICE, MONTGOMERY, ALA. Dec. 3, 1884  
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, to wit: John H. Rogers, Homestead 321 for the NE 1/4 of SE 1/4, section 26, township 15, south, range 10, east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon said land, and cultivation of said land, viz: John H. Rogers, Homestead 321 for the NE 1/4 of SE 1/4, section 26, township 15, south, range 10, east.

THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.

## Graham & Round

(Mostly and Ely Block)

ANNISTON, ALA.

## Plumbing, Steam and Water Fitting.

All work done in a first class manner. I keep in stock a full line of pumps, hose, pipe, rubber hose, extra sprinklers and all kinds of Steam and Water Fittings. Shop under Williams Building, Second St. in basement. All orders promptly attended to.

JAS. HUTCHISON,

HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER,  
(Jacksonville Hotel)  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

## FRANCIS & CO., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Always Take the Lead.

They are Opening the

## Largest Stock of Fall and Winter



## Boots and Shoes

In the State.

They deal EXCLUSIVELY in Boots and Shoes and have every advantage in style, variety and low prices over small dealers. Send them your orders. They promptly Express charge and will save you 25 per cent on prices.

## FRANCIS & CO.,

Under Florence Hotel,

separately

THE LIVE SHOE MEN.

## Ramagnano & Henderson,

Distillers and Dealers in Fine Liquors, Tobaccos, Etc.

HENDERSON'S MILLS, CLEBURNE COUNTY, ALA.

## P. O. Cross Plains, - - - - - ALA.

Mr. Ramagnano has just selected the FINEST lot of Lincoln County Whisky to which he calls the attention of his former customers and friends. We manufacture pure corn whisky. Keep on hand Cabinet and Kentucky Rye, Brandies, Gin, Wine &c. We ship goods C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. We keep nothing but pure goods.

## GIVE US A TRIAL ORDER.

may31-7m

## CROW BROS.,

DEALERS IN

## GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Present their complimentary to the public and beg leave to assure them that they have now on hand the largest lot of

## Ready Made Clothing

ever kept by them, which they propose to sell at bottom prices. They have also in stock an excellent line of Ladies Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Brocades, etc., which they propose selling very low, also a general line of

## Family Groceries

always on hand, at lowest possible prices. They propose to sell at all the times, and will be pleased to receive the public's patronage. The public is respectfully invited to call and see if their representations are not correct.

may1-ly

## NEW LIVERY STABLE.

## CROOK & PRIVETT,

(Successors to McChesley &amp; Crook.)

Are now prepared to accommodate the public with the best of turn-outs of every description, as usual.

## Vehicles and Harness are New.

AND

## OUR STOCK YOUNG AND FAST.

Good comfortable conveyances meet all trains. Charges moderate. Our motto is "LIVE AND LET LIVE." Trusting that the people of Jacksonville and visitors will give us a liberal share of patronage, we are, yours, respectfully,

## CROOK & PRIVETT.

## JOHN RAMAGNANO-

AT THE

## OLD STAND,

Jacksonville, Alabama,

DEALER IN

## Fine Staple and Fancy Groceries,

Now in stock, canvassed hams, dried beef, breakfast bacon, mackerel, finest flour and meal, cigars, tobacco, smoking and chewing, stuff, canned goods of all kinds, fine fancy and stick candies, wood and willow ware, brooms, etc., oranges, lemons, apples, nuts of all kinds, birch beer, soda water, elder, ginger ale. Ice kept on hand through "heated terms." Ice cold lemonade, soda water &c., for ladies as well as gentlemen.

Mr. J. W. Gidley has charge and will take pleasure in serving his friends and the public generally.

In the rear of store elegant pool parlor presided over by the genial Charlie Brady.

## DR. J. C. FRANCIS,

DEALER IN

## PURE FRESH DRUGS,

(NORTHWEST CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE)

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

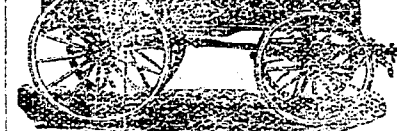
Has just received a large stock of pure drugs of all kinds. Stock fully up to the requirements of the market. He knows his business, and he knows the community, and in his selection of stock, has endeavored to meet every requirement.

dec1-ly

## "WE ASK ALL"

Interested in Hides, Furs, Wool, Roots, Feathers, Beeswax, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Dried Fruit, Poultry, Hay and Produce general to send for our Free Currents. Prompt returns on all consignments.

Trial shipments solicited. Waste Cotton and Mottled in R. L. WILLIAMS & Co., GENERAL COM. MERCHANTS, Office, 109 William St., New York.



Largest Factory in the world. 1200 men employed. Factory four stories high. Floor surface 45 acres. Buildings, yards, lumber sheds &c., covers 80 acres. Timber seasoned from 3 to 5 years. Over half a million of people use STUDEBAKER work. Last year's work amounted to 20,000 vehicles. On which are used our Patent Truss Axle, Patent Round Edge Tire, Slope Shoulder Spoke, and Axle Boxes Pressed in Hubs by Hydraulic Pressure—no wedges. All gears Saturated in Boiling Oil.

Call on or write for prices if you want the best to Clark Snow Oxford, Ala.

Owing to the long depression in money matters, and dull trade, I have decided to offer my entire stock of Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Single and Double Buggy, Carriage and Wagon harnesses &c., at prices that cannot be duplicated by any one, for the cash down. If my work should run before it wears out, I will repair it for nothing. Remember this when you buy my harness.

CLARK SNOW,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.,  
Oct. 2nd 1884

MR. CLARK SNOW,  
OXFORD, ALA.,  
I have been running a Stud-baker wagon on my farm for the last ten years without any cost or repairs. I find it superior to any wagon I ever used, both as to durability and easy run.

I regard its merit superior to any wagon on the market.

Respectfully,  
E. V. WEAVER.

NOTICE NO 3322  
LAND OFFICE, MONTGOMERY, ALA. Dec. 2, 1884

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, to wit: John H. Rogers, Homestead 321 for the NE 1/4 of SE 1/4, section 26, township 15, south, range 10, east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon said land, and cultivation of said land, viz: John H. Rogers, Homestead 321 for the NE 1/4 of SE 1/4, section 26, township 15, south, range 10, east.

THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.

## ANNUAL SETTLEMENT.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County, Special Term Jan. 7, 1885.

This day came Edward Crook, co. defendant of James Crook, colored, and Berry Crook, colored, minors and filed in Court his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of said partnership.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the said account and vouchers be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me, on said 2nd day of Feb. 1885 and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. W. HARRIS, Judge of Probate.

## CALHOUN COUNTY NURSERY.

For Calhoun County Fruit Trees, apply to J. W. BRADLEY, 7 miles north of Jacksonville.

Jan17-ly

Win more money than at anything else by making an agency for the best selling book. Beginners speed greatly. Non-fail. Terms free. HALLIDAY BOOK CO. Portland, Maine.

## REGISTER'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court for the 8th District of the eastern division of the State of Alabama, composed of the county of Calhoun, in the cause of Terrell Andrews, vs. James D. McAuley, I will as the Register of said court, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, before the court house door of Calhoun county, Ala., within the legal hours of sale, on Monday the 10th day of February 1885 the following real estate to-wit: Two thirds of the S W 1/4 of Sec. 12, running from the north, except 12 acres more or less. Also the S E 1/4 of the S E 1/4 of section 11 and the S E 1/4 of the N E 1/4 of section 14 and the S W 1/4 of the N W 1/4 of section 14. All in Township 14, Range 9. Said land will be sold to satisfy said decree in favor of said Terrell Andrews and against said James D. McAuley.

W. M. HARRIS, Register.

Jan 15

## Miss Nellie Kent,

Wellington, Lorain county, O. writes: Dr. S. B. HARRIS & Co., Columbus, O. Gentlemen: I have been a great sufferer from chronic catarrh, bronchitis and neuralgia of the face. I have been taking your PERUNA for one month. The neuralgia and catarrh is almost well, and the cough is much better. I like your PERUNA very much.

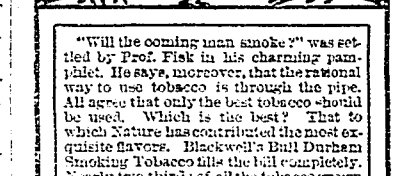
C. E. Dupler, aged thirty-four years, of Equality, Illinois, had been affected with a chronic catarrh which he first discovered six years ago. In succession he lost his smell, taste and hearing. The disease was so malignant that it not only attacked the softer parts, but destroyed the bony partition of the nose and seriously affected the external parts. He could only hear a watch ticking by holding it close to his ear. He suffered intense pain in the nose, from which grew, dry clots of offensive odor fell. In this condition he presented himself to Dr. Hartman several months ago. He can now hear a watch eight inches from his right and six inches from his left ear. His taste and smell are again returning, and they covered part of the nose is quite well. Few more grateful patients ever left a physician's office than Mr. Dupler. He said, "Why in the world was PERUNA not prescribed for me long ago?"

Cramps of the Stomach.

We have the privilege of reporting the following case. Those similarly affected can get the name and address of Dr. Hartman. The lady does not want her name in the papers. For a year, or years, (the writer does not remember the length of time) this lady had cramps, the most fearful of the stomach, every day and night, which would be followed by that terrible weakness, which was something wonderful. The suffering and distress of this lady was indescribable and almost unendurable. After all the physicians and medicines had failed, and all hope had almost fled, Dr. Hartman was consulted, and from the first day of taking his PERUNA, the cramps and all bad feeling left her, and now for over a month has been entirely free from every symptom. A more thankful patient no doctor ever had.

Mr. Boggs, druggist, Charlestown, Kanawha Co., W. Va., writes: "PERUNA sells well here and gives good satisfaction. Customers speak well of it."

Dr. J. Anderson, Co. 10th Ohio, writes: "Your PERUNA sells well and gives good satisfaction. I consider it a splendid medicine."



"Will the coming year smother?" was asked by Fred. Fisk in his charming pamphlet. He says, moreover, that the rational way to use tobacco is through the pipe. All agree that only the best tobacco should be used. Which is the best? That to which nature has concentrated the most exquisite flavors. Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco is the best of the best. It is the choice of all the best smokers on the golden tobacco belt of North Carolina and into the sanctuaries of Blackwell at Durham. They buy the pipe of the entire section. Hence Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco is the best of the best. Don't be deceived when you buy. The Durham Bull trade-mark is on every genuine package.

Blackwell's Genuine Bull Durham is the best of the best.

NOTICE NO 3789  
LAND OFFICE, MONTGOMERY, ALA. Dec. 2, 1884

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, to wit: John H. Rogers, Homestead 321 for the NE 1/4 of SE 1/4, section 26, township 15, south, range 10, east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon said land, and cultivation of said land, viz: John H. Rogers, Homestead 321 for the NE 1/4 of SE 1/4, section 26, township 15, south, range 10, east.

THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.

## Register's Sale.

C. D. Harper, Executor, Under and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court for the county of Calhoun, State of Alabama, rendered at the October Term 1884 of said Court in the cause of C. D. Harper as Executor of the last will and testament of Lydia A. Weir deceased, and against George Browning; I will as Register of said Court proceed to sell before the Court House door of Calhoun county, Alabama, to the highest bidder for cash on Monday the 2nd day of March 1885, the following described real estate to-wit: The SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of sec. 27, township 14, range 8, and 2 1/2 of the SE 1/4 of sec. 20 acres in sec. 1, township 15, range 8, all East in the Coosa land district, Calhoun county, Alabama, containing in all one hundred and twenty acres more or less. Said land will be sold to satisfy said decree in favor of said C. D. Harper, Executor, vs. said George Browning.

W. M. HARRIS, Register.

## FINAL SETTLEMENT.

SLATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said county, special term Jan. 20, 1885.

This day came Mrs. M. E. Ferguson, administratrix of the estate of Neil Ferguson deceased, and files in Court her account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate as an insolvent estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 25th day of Feb. 1885, be and is hereby appointed a day upon which to audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement; and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to the creditors of said estate and all other persons concerned to be and appear before me, at my office in the Court House of said county on said 25th day of Feb. 1885 and contest said settlement if they think proper, and select an administrator of said insolvent Estate to proceed and wind up the same as provided by law.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Jan24-84

## ALOPGETIC.

Since Monday last the REPUBLICAN force has been engaged almost continuously in moving the office from the west side to the east side of the public square and in setting up the presses and getting things in ship shape, and consequently it has been impossible to issue a whole sheet this week. We ask the indulgence of our readers and promise them for the balance of the year a full sheet paper, well filled with interesting reading matter. The office is now in the Walker and Forney brick building, over the store room formerly occupied by W. C. Land & Co., next to the old brick hotel corner, occupied by Crow Bros.

We direct attention to the change in the advertisement of the Normal School. It will be seen that Miss Jessie Woods has been elected teacher of Music in place of Miss Wyly, recently married and removed. The college is fortunate in securing so good a teacher of Music as Miss Jessie is.

Mr. J. H. Francis, who has been spending some time here with relatives has returned to New York, where he is engaged in business.

Rev. D. A. Sox, Lutheran minister, will preach in the Presbyterian church in this place Sunday the 25th inst.

Alfred Forney, a worthy colored man, who has accumulated a snug property here since the war, died at his home near this place some days ago.

A negro man froze to death near Cross Plains some nights ago. He is supposed to have been drunk when he laid down in the open air. A whiskey bottle was found on his person.

Married, at the residence of the bride, in this country, on the 14th inst., Mr. Joe Whisenant and Mrs. B. Hoke.

At the election in Etowah county Tuesday, the "no prohibition" or "wet" ticket carried the day by over five hundred majority.

Court commences here Monday.

The Legislature met Wednesday.

Blacken's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chills, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. dec13



understand as adminis-  
trator of the estate of Leysan Car-  
penter, with all the Wednes-  
day, 22d of January, 1885, at his  
residence, 211½ North Grove street,  
of the following personal prop-  
erty, to-wit: One small widow  
diamond ring, containing a table  
diamond, set in gold; wardrobe  
chest, walnut bureau, cherry  
bureau, washstand, bow  
fronted bedstead, candle  
stand, and drawers, 2 beds  
with 12 chairs, 2 looking glass  
and 2 pictures, A. Carpenter

[illegible]

**MRS. J. A. WOODWARD**,  
Chief Primary Department  
**MISS L. B. GORDEN**, A.  
Assistant Intermediate and

[illegible]

By virtue of two fish less  
the "Challenger" of Calhoun  
Albion had been directed by  
James C. Smith, against M.  
Harris, who had forced  
himself into the party in the  
last place, within the last  
few days, and on Monday  
evening, a full party of  
people, and the "Starling"  
and the "lowest" quarter  
of the population. In tow  
of the "lowest" quarter, as the  
"Starling" and "Challenger"

**Charles's Sale.**  
 A large quantity of a  
 first-class property is under  
 the care of the undersigned  
 Charles M. Samuel Goodlett  
 101 Broadway, N. Y. City.  
 The property is in the  
 hands of the undersigned  
 Charles M. Samuel Goodlett  
 101 Broadway, N. Y. City.  
 The property is in the  
 hands of the undersigned  
 Charles M. Samuel Goodlett  
 101 Broadway, N. Y. City.

[illegible]

**DOORNOSE PLACE 10**  
**A1 & BARGA**  
The house, land twenty  
or less, about 10  
of Amana, on the Tallah  
doe River, near Moul  
house, well kept, balne  
and well furnished, and  
furnished house, tables and  
seating, garden and orch  
fruit, and a large m  
house, full of Posses  
and full.  
**STEVENSON & CO.**  
Jacksonville



# Jacksonville

# Republican

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, JAN. 31, 1885.

PRICE \$2 A YEAR.

**From the West.**  
CLOFAX, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, Jan. 14th, 1885.  
Editor Republican: May I, an admirer of the true Democratic journal you edit, write you in regard to this far western territory? News from my beloved "Sweet Spring South" is always looked for with much pleasure. My native State is Tennessee, and the American, of Nashville, and the Republican, of New York, are the only papers I come every week as letters from home. Our climate is mild, compared with the same latitude east, but we have had a heavy snowfall this winter, the deepest for twenty years, yet the weather hasn't been very cold.

The warm winds that blow from the south-west can melt a snowfall two feet deep, in twenty-four hours, and for this reason stock seldom have to be fed. Stock is going through this winter in fine condition, with a small loss. There is enough grass on these broad prairie free, to feed one million cattle, and yet cattle are higher here than in the States.

The railroad from Walla Walla to Portland has been blockaded with snow for three weeks, and as most of our mail comes via San Francisco and Portland, we have almost had a news famine, but trains are now running through from Portland to St. Paul.

The grain crop of the Territory last season was very large, averaging about thirty-five bushels of wheat to the acre, and sixty bushels for barley and oats. Our crop from two hundred and ten acres yielded nine thousand bushels, half wheat and half barley and oats, and as grain here weighs much heavier than east it would have weighed out ten thousand bushels. It was estimated that over one million bushels of grain was sold at Clofax last season. It was nothing to see one hundred wagons waiting their turn to unload at the different warehouses. Grain is as easy raised here as anywhere, as there are no stones, roots or anything of the kind so common in the states, and the soil is of a loose loamy combination. Clofax is a small town with one thousand inhabitants, yet it does more business than many large cities. It boasts of three banks, three large agricultural implement stores, and other branches of trade represented in proportion. Eastern Washington and Eastern Oregon are termed the "Great Inland Empire" on account of its manifold advantages as a farming and grazing district.

Washington Territory has a wonderful lake, something after the style of mineral springs, only it cures simply by bathing often. It is situated seventy miles north of Olofax. The great gold mines of northern Idaho, about which so much was said and written one year ago, and which was afterwards thought to be all a "hoax," now proves to be very rich, and promises to be one of the richest mining districts on the coast. The Northern Pacific and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, are staunch corporations in the R. R. world, yet they couldn't begin to carry off the grain this season as fast as it was delivered at the stations, and grain was heaped up so as to remind one of pyramids of olden times. The Northern Pacific is building the branch from the mouth of Snake River to Puget Sound, and when that branch is completed we will have a much better way of transportation to tide water, instead of via the Columbia River and Portland. We have some fine towns and cities, viz: Walla Walla, Seattle, Olympia, Tacoma, Dayton, Olofax and Spokane Falls. The western part of the Territory is good for lumbering, fishing and raising hops, while the eastern portion furnishes grain, stock, etc.

Many of the boys are taking advantage of the low fare, and visiting home in the states via New Orleans.

There was great excitement here last November over the election of a Delegate to Congress. The Republicans have a large majority and had elected their man every time, but Charley Voorhees, son of

Senator Dan Voorhees came out from Indiana two years ago, and had only been here a few weeks when the Democrats nominated him for prosecuting Attorney for Whitman county, and he stumped the county and was elected. In that office he rendered himself so popular as an orator, that he was nominated for Delegate to Congress last November, and he then stumped the Territory so successfully that he was again elected, and is now in Washington City. I dare say that his career in so short a time is unsurpassed in political life.

G. H. McCroskey.

The Chronicle is willing to give its readers a rest on the tariff question for a year now. Both parties in the party agree that nothing will be done before this time next year, which will affect the matter in any way. Before the long parting we will say that the surest way to reduce the tariff is to abolish the internal revenue. The higher the tariff, the more prohibitory it is, and the less the revenue from it. The abolition of the internal revenue would remove the annual surplus, and very probably more. If more revenue should become necessary, a reduction of the tariff duty would follow, because a lowering of the tax would bring more imports to our custom houses. We would better abolish it.—*Birmingham Chronicle.*

## Taking Care of the Body.

The Christian Index, the leading organ of the Baptist Church in the South, published in Atlanta Ga., in its issue of Dec. 4, 1884, has the following editorial:  
"Too many people seem to think that a religious newspaper should be confined to the discussion of moral and religious subjects only, forgetting that religion has to do with the bodies and souls of men. 'Prove all things, hold fast that which is good,' has as much to do with the practical side of life as it has with the moral side. Our readers will bear testimony that in all questions discussed in the Index, the practical has been duly set forth. In this paragraph, therefore, we only seek to present an article worthy of commendation. After subjecting it to the above test we have tried Swift's Specific and found it good—good as a blood purifier, good as a health tonic. In this opinion we are sustained by some of the best men in the church. Rev. Jesse H. Campbell, the Nestor of the Baptist denomination in Georgia, says: 'It is my deliberate judgment that Swift's Specific is the greatest blood purifier ever discovered. Its effects are wonderful, and I consider them almost miraculous. There is no medicine comparable to it.' Dr. C. H. Hornady, one of the best known ministers in our church, says: 'Swift's Specific is one of the best blood purifiers in existence.' These brethren speak advisedly. But few preparations can bring forward such endorsements. The Index desires only to endorse these statements. We have witnessed the beneficial effects of this medicine, not only in our own households, but in several other cases where seemingly all other remedies had failed. It is purely a vegetable compound, scientifically prepared, and perfectly harmless in its composition. It renews the blood and builds up broken down systems—gives tone and vigor to the constitution, as well as restores the bloom of health to the suffering. Therefore, we do not deem it inconsistent with the duties of a religious journal to say this much in its behalf."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.  
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

## PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND.

Dividend Educational Fund Calhoun County, Alabama, from Oct. 1st 1884 to Sept. 30, 1885:				
T.	R.	White	Col'd.	
12	8	60 42		
"	9	35 78	4 77	
"	10	95 00	24 83	
13	6	23 40		
"	7	135 15	6 36	
"	8	120 05	62 01	
"	9	151 85	46 11	
"	10	256 00	96 20	
14	6	186 36	48 50	
"	7	218 83	220 21	
"	8	315 62	235 32	
"	9	176 18	63 86	
"	10	25 24	1 59	
15	5	79 50	33 40	
"	6	261 86	45 31	
"	7	143 65	58 66	
"	8	242 48	118 45	
"	9	188 42	59 62	
"	10	97 85	50 55	
16	6	151 85	67 57	
"	7	271 10	200 34	
"	8	150 00	79 50	
"	9	456 33	186 03	
Anniston				

G. B. RUSSELL,  
County Supt. Ed.

## AN EFFECTUAL PRAYER.

"No," said the lawyer, "I shan't press your claim against that man; you can get some one else to take the case, or you can withdraw it, just as you please."

"Think there isn't any money in it?"

"There would probably be some money in it, but it would, as you know come from the sale of the little house the man occupies and calls home; but I don't want to meddle with the matter, anyhow."

"Got frightened out of it, eh?"

"No, I wasn't frightened out of it."

"I suppose likely the old fellow begged hard to be let off?"

"Well, Yes."

"And you caved likely?"

"No I didn't speak a single word to him."

"Oh, he did all the talking then, did he?"

"Yes."

"And you never said a word, did you not?"

"No."

"What in the creation did you do then?"

"I shed tears."

"And the old fellow begged you, did he?"

"No, he didn't speak a single word to me."

"Well, whom did he address in you hearing?"

"God Almighty."

"Ah! he took to praying then, did he?"

"Not for my benefit, in the least. You see—the lawyer crossed his right foot over his left knee, and began stroking his lower leg up and down, as if to help state his case concisely—you see, I found the little house easily enough, and knocked on the outer door which stood ajar, but nobody heard me, so I stepped into the little hall, and saw through the crack of another door just as cozy a sitting room as there ever was."

"There on a bed, with her silver head way up high up on the pillows, was an old lady who looked for all the world just as my mother did the last time I ever saw her on earth. Well, I was right on the point of knocking, when she said as clearly as could be: 'Come father, now begin, I'm all ready,' and down on his knees by her side went an old white haired man, still older than his wife I should judge; and I couldn't have knocked then for the life of me. Well, he began: first he reminded God they were still His submissive children, mother and he, and no matter what He saw fit to bring upon them they shouldn't rebel at His will! Of course 'twas going to be terrible hard for them to go out homeless in their old age, specially with poor mother so sick and helpless, but still they'd seen sadder things than ever that would be. He reminded God in the next place how different all might have been if only one of their boys had been spared them; then his voice kind of broke, and a thin, white hand stole from under the coverlet and moved softly over his snowy hair; then he went on to repeat that nothing could be so sharp again as the parting with those three sons—unless mother and he should be separated. But at last he fell to comforting himself with the fact that the Lord knew it was through no fault of his own that mother and he were threatened with the loss of their dear little home, which meant beggary and the almshouse, a place they prayed to be delivered from entering, if it could be consistent with God's will; and then he fell to quoting multitudes of promises concerning the safety of those who put their trust in the Lord; yes, I should say he begged hard, in fact it was the most thrilling plea to which I ever listened; and at last he prayed for God's blessing on those who were about to demand justice—the lawyer stroked his lower limb in silence for a moment or two, then continued more slowly than ever:

"And I believe—I'd rather go to the poor house myself, to-night, than to stain my heart and hands with the blood of such a prosecution as that."

"Little afraid to defeat the old man's prayer, eh?" queried the client.

"Bless you soul, man, you could not defeat!" roared the lawyer. "It doesn't admit of defeat! I tell you he left it all subject to the will of God; but he left no doubt, as to his wishes in the matter; claimed that we were told to make known our desires unto God; but of all the pleading I ever heard that beat all. You see I was taught that kind of thing myself in my childhood, and why I was sent to hear that prayer, I'm sure I don't know, but I hand the case over."

"I wish," said the client, twisting uneasily, "you hadn't told me about the old fellow's prayer."

"Why so?"

"Well, I want the money confoundedly the place would bring, but I was taught the Bible all straight when I was a youngster, and I'd hate to run counter to such a harangue as that you tell about. I wish you hadn't heard a word of it; and another time I wouldn't listen to petitions not intended for your ear."

The lawyer smiled.

"My dear fellow," he said, "you're wrong again, it was intended for my ears, and yours too, and God Almighty intended it! My old mother used to sing about God's moving in a mysterious way, I remember."

"Well my mother used to sing it too," said the claimant, as he twisted his claim-papers in his fingers. "You can call in the morning if you like, and tell mother and him the claim has been met."

"In a mysterious way," added the lawyer smiling.—*Exchange.*

**The Journal of Education** (Boston) is published for the benefit of teachers and all friends of education. Its aim is to furnish such matter for reading as will make teachers and parents more intelligent, better posted on topics of current discussions, and more familiar with the better methods of teaching. To carry out this plan, some of the best writing and teaching talent in the country has been employed. The leading features of the *Journal* are these:

1. Educational Public Opinion.
2. Leading Articles of General Interest.
3. Methods for the Schoolroom.
4. Department of Mathematics, Science, Languages, Art, Books, Home and General Intelligence, Foreign Notes, Correspondence, Notes and Queries, Declarations and Dialogues, Poetry, Magazines, etc.
5. Editorial Articles, Drift, etc.
6. The Current Advertisements of all the leading Publishing Houses.
7. Reports of State and National Associations of Teachers, with such other matter as will enable a teacher to keep abreast of the times in which he lives.

By its aid teachers can enter into sympathy with the efforts of their associates in all departments of educational work. Through this paper educators are invited to express their own views or professional wants.

In view of the above statement, may we not request all friends of education to help us in securing subscribers? The price is within the means of all, and no one can afford to be without such an educational paper, as the return is more than tenfold compared with the outlay. It costs only five cents a week, or less than a penny a day—a small matter compared with the stores of valuable knowledge gained. Price, \$2.50 per year. [Boston: New England Pub. Co.]

**Education** (Boston) is issued bimonthly (six numbers annually), each number consisting of over one hundred pages, making a volume of over six hundred pages, filled with articles of the highest order, expressing the best educational thought of the ablest writers of the age, on both sides of the Atlantic.

As may be seen by the contents of the numbers already issued, the magazine is published for the purpose of more thoroughly discussing questions pertaining to the higher education, and the philosophy

which underlies all educational methods. That there was a demand for a first-class publication by the more progressive of the profession is evidenced from the cordial support it has received from the educators of America and Europe.

As General Eaton, the U. S. Commissioner of Education, well says: "This magazine should be in every public library, and in the hands of every teacher, professor, and officer, whether of our schools, seminaries, or colleges, who desires to understand either the art or science so requisite for the efficient discharge of his duties."

This bimonthly is printed on the best paper, and in the highest style of the art. It is the only educational review of its class, and is furnished at \$4.00 per annum. [Boston: New England Pub. Co.]

The features of *The American Teacher* commend it to all teachers in and below Grammar grades of instruction. It is made up of articles from our ablest writers and teachers on methods of teaching all branches of our Common School Studies, with such practical hints, suggestions, and instructions as Teachers want in their everyday work in the school-room. It largely supplies the want of a normal course of training for this grade of educators. There is no better aid to teachers of Primary and Ungraded Schools, who desire to keep abreast of the progress made in improved methods of instruction. The best methods are presented in all the branches taught in the Primary and Ungraded Schools, by the ablest and most experienced teachers in the country. Price, \$1.00 per year. [Boston: New England Pub. Co.]

## JULIEN'S LETTER.

Southern Men and the Cabinet—What Gen. Forney Knows About It.

Cor. of the Montgomery Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—"I have found out one thing in regard to the Cabinet," said Gen. Forney to your correspondent to-night. "No body, from Mr. Bayard down, knows anything about Mr. Cleveland's intention. That is what I have found out. Up to the present time Mr. Cleveland has not seriously considered the question of forming his cabinet; but I think he will begin to do so forthwith. And he will doubtless call into consultation such leaders of the party as Carlisle, Randall and Barnum. That is all there is concerning the cabinet."

A prominent Eastern member of Congress said to a leading Southern member to-day: "You Southern people don't seem to want representation in the cabinet. You have taken no steps in the matter and you manifest but little interest generally."

The Eastern member put a great deal of truth into a few words. But it is probable that the sentiments of Southern members will take definite shape very soon. If so, it will be found that David R. Culbertson, of Texas; William H. Forney, of Alabama; and John S. Barbour, of Virginia, have the strongest following for Cabinet positions. The South is not likely to get more than two places in the Cabinet, unless Mr. Bayard gets a place, and by a heroic stretch of imagination he is called a Southerner. The Attorney General and Postmaster General will probably come from the South. As for the Attorney General, the appointment of David R. Culbertson would undoubtedly give the greatest satisfaction to this section. There is no doubt of Mr. Culbertson's Democracy; there can be no question of his ability and his eminent fitness in every respect. And if Southern members would tell Mr. Cleveland what they know about the distinguished Texan, and how they feel concerning his claims, he would be selected as the proper man to reform the Department of Justice. The same may be said of General Forney for Postmaster General. But how absurd to speak of General Forney's virtues to an Alabama newspaper audience. You all know the grand old patriot.

Well, if the Democratic Congressmen from the South are all called upon to express their preferences, Cabinet lightning will strike Culbertson and Forney on the fifth day of March.

Maj. T. W. Francis killed this season 50 hogs which weighed 10,000 lbs. net. One weighed 455 lbs. net. Another weighed 455 lbs. net.

## ATLANTA AHEAD.

\$120,000 WORTH OF B. B. B. SOLD TO ONE HOUSE.

The Heaviest Transaction Ever Made in the Sale of a Patent Medicine.

From Atlanta Journal.

For several days past a Journal man has heard the rumor that the Blood Balm Company of this city had sold the enormous sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars worth of their famous blood and skin remedy to one man.

The report was hard to believe, and determining to investigate the matter and learn the truth, the reporter called at the business office of the company. On entering the office the Journal man was confronted by Dr. J. P. Dringgoole, the manager of Blood Balm Co., to whom the reporter made known the object of his visit.

"Yes, sir," replied the doctor, as a smile illuminated his face, "the report is true."

"Gracious!" ejaculated the scribe. "The contract is signed."

"Who says it?"

"Mr. J. W. Holman, of Denver, Colorado."

"Doctor, how many gross for that contract?"

"Over two thousand. The freight alone will amount to over \$33,000."

"Do you pay freight?"

"No, sir; the party pays his own freight bills."

"Tell me something about the gentleman who bought the medicine."

"He is a thorough business man, and a capitalist of large means, of Denver, Colorado. Hearing of the wonderful efficacy and the gigantic sales of B. B. B., and being a gentleman of keen business sense, he conceived the plan of buying at a stipulated price and controlling seven of the Northwestern States and territories, including Colorado. He visited Atlanta several weeks ago, and propositions have been so shaped that we have closed the contract, which we presume is the largest patent medicine sale ever made in the United States."

"It is no commission arrangement?"

"No, sir; a square, straight-out sale. Every bottle to be paid for before being shipped."

"Do your sales increase?"

"Yes, sir; B. B. B. sells right along; the demand rapidly increasing at points where fairly tested. At many points it simply wiped out all other blood remedies. Our cures are simply wonderful, and one great feature is, the Blood Balm Company is not compelled to denounce other remedies as frauds in order to vindicate our own. We claim there is room for all, while ours is the best."

"Your big sale would suggest that its reputation is becoming world wide?"

"We have not used any large amount of money to push our remedy, and although only seventeen months old, it is now known far and wide and keeps on coming to supply the demand. When it comes to merit alone, all opposition is a mere 'puff of wind.'"

"Any special cases lately?"

"Every day we get letters from parties who enclose certificates of their wonderful cures of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Kidney Troubles, Blood Poison, Skin Diseases, etc., in an incredibly short time. Look at these certificates received this morning. It is impossible to publish all of them. The skeptical and doubting Thomases are hereby challenged, to call at our office and examine the originals, which we keep on file."

And still Atlanta leads the van, and the Journal is proud of her enterprises.

Senator "Doc" Brown is the ruling spirit of a large railroad in Georgia. He was being hailed over it one day in his special car when the conductor came to him with a long face and informed him that a drunken man was aboard, and he didn't know what to do with him. "Where does he wish to go?" asked the Senator, in his quiet, easy way. "He says that he wants to go to jail," said the man of the rail-road. "Oh, well," replied Mr. Brown, "put him off at Cartersville. And the town has never recovered from the joke.—*New York Tribune.*

DAVID E. FORTY, BALTIMORE, MD. DEAR SIR:—Your Shiner's Indian Vermifuge is ready sale with us. Our customers say it destroys and expels worms effectually. We have sold all we had. Send us another supply at once and oblige. Carmichael & DeVault, Asheville, N. C.

Lord Shaftesbury, the well known head of the Young Men's Christian association movement in England, says the greatest benefit that could be conferred upon Great Britain would be the migration of from 500,000 to 600,000 women.

## NO "RUSH" FOR OFFICE.

A correspondent called at the executive office in Albany a few days ago, and asked Col. Lamont, the private secretary of Mr. Cleveland, as to the "mad rush for office" which the Republican papers declared was going on among the Democrats seeking appointments under the new administration.

"There is no mad rush for office," said Col. Lamont.

"What! you don't tell me the country is doomed to disappointment? The terror-stricken Republican papers predicted that the Democrats would actually be trampling each other under foot by this time."

"Nothing of the kind," said Col. Lemont. "I think I may say the Governor is agreeably disappointed. We have every reason to be proud of the behavior of the Democrats. After being out of power twenty-four years some pressure for office was naturally looked for, but it has not come so far."

In all the correspondence that reaches the Governor—and there is a great deal of it—there are but few references to office. A large majority of the letters seem to be prompted by pure, disinterested, patriotic friendship. Those who write them seem to think it is enough that the Democracy should have triumphed at the election."

"How do you account for this good behavior?"

"Well, I believe it is mainly because members of the party do not wish to embarrass the Governor. They want his administration to be a success. They want it to result in the betterment of the whole country, and though the times are hard and men want places out of which they can make a living worse than they have for many years, the Democrats have pride enough to make them wait and allow things to take their natural way. Of course, the Governor's civil service letter had its effect. It was supported with great vigor and unanimity by the press all over the country, which was alone sufficient evidence of the popular sentiment on the subject. I do not believe there is anything like the pressure on the Governor that there would have been on Mr. Blaine had he been elected. It is understood that Mr. Blaine and his friends made a great many promises, which they would have called on to fulfill. The Governor, as everybody knows, made none. He has never been about Washington, does not know the place-hunting element that goes there so much, and in that respect has a great advantage over most of the public men of the country. I was told while at Washington the other day that the office-seekers almost drove Garfield distracted. He had been in Congress a long time, and knew people from all over the country, and his friends came down on him like an avalanche. No, I think we ought to feel very proud of the admirable disposition so far shown by the Democrats. The limited number of applications so far made have been mainly from persons in outlying districts who want postoffices. As to any general rush it does not exist at all."

## A Costly Pair of Boots.

In the last few weeks of the war a Confederate, serving under Lee, wrote home to his father that he was almost barefooted and completely discouraged. As soon as the old man received the letter he mounted his mule and set off at a gallop, but was soon halted by an acquaintance, who called out—

"Hello! has there been another fight?"

"Not as I've heard of, but I've got a letter from Cyrus."

"What does Cyrus say?"

"He's out 'o' butes and clean discouraged."

"And where are you going?"

"Down to Abner Smith's to borrow \$700.00 to send to Cyrus to get a cheap pair of shoes; and we're going to write him a long letter, and send him a box o' pills, and tell him to hang on to the last; for, if Cyrus gets low-spirited and begins to let go, the infernal Yanks will be riding over us afore we kin back a mule out the barn."

"That's so! that's so!" nodded the other. "I kin let you have the money myself as well as not. I was a saving up to buy three plugs o' tobacco and a box o' matches all at once, but the army mustn't go barefoot when it only takes \$700.00 or \$800.00 to buy a purty good pair o' shoes.—*Austin (Tex.) Dispatch.*

Miss Virginia Pelham Stuart, the daughter of the famous Virginian, "Jeb" Stuart, presented a flag to the "Stuart House Guards" in Richmond on Tuesday evening. The troops were in line and the young woman appeared, colors in hand, at a silver bugle call, and the little speech that she made was applauded. The flag is of blue silk, with symbols and lettering in gold.











Central City  
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Jacksonville, Ala.      Jan 24-86      A. WOODS,  
Judge of Probate.